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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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VOL. XVII NO. 249 BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929. ONE ANNA

LAHORE POLICE INVADE BRADLAUGH HALL!

Magistrate And Force Ordered Out.

SUBHAS BOSE EXHORTS STUDENTS NOT TO BE COWED DOWN.

Riff-Raffs" Create A Scene.

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

An unpleasant incident marked this morning's session of the Students' Conference. Three resolutions of condolence paying tributes to the memories of Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Raghubirdayal (Principal of the Sanatan Dharma College) and Mr. Jatindranath Das were passed. A resolution was next moved by Mr. Bali, advocating the use of Swadeshi articles by students.

A Muslim gentleman, who, it is alleged, had come with fifty individuals suspected to be riff-raffs for the purpose of creating a row, wanted to speak on the resolution. It appears that this gentleman and his companions were refused admission yesterday, as the Conference authorities suspected their 'bona fides', but later, admitted them. They were admitted on some kind of assurance from the City Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police who were on duty. As this gentleman was neither a student nor a delegate he was not allowed by the President of the Conference. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to address the Conference. This was a signal for scenes of a pandemonium.

A large number of persons who were seated in the visitors' gallery and who were suspected to be riff-raffs took part in creating a pandemonium. The Muslim gentleman himself, it is alleged, began to brandish a stick. Some students wanted to eject the gentleman, and in the 'melee' which ensued the gentleman sustained injuries in the face and head. The injury, it is believed, would have been severer but for the intervention of Lala Dunichand and some students.

The City Magistrate, who was sitting in the hall all along sent for the police who occupied the hall. Dr. Dharamvir, a Trustee of Bradlaugh Hall, and who is also the host of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, came into the hall at this stage, and apprised Sjt. Subash of all the facts. Sjt. Subas Chandra Bose at once asked the City Magistrate to go out with his force, and this was done. Proceedings were then recommenced in peace. Sjt. Subas Chandra Bose told the Conference that as long as he was President he was the authority responsible for order in the Conference; and he would not shirk the responsibility. He asked the students not to be cowed down by the incidents of the kind that had happened; and asked them to take any measure they thought necessary to exclude undesirables, but they should always be non-violent.

The Conference was then adjourned to 3 p.m.—Free Press.

(For Subhas Bose's speech see page 10.)

"NEW ERA IN AFGHANISTAN."

MORADABAD, Oct. 19.

Moulana Hussain Ahmed, Principal of the Deoband Darul-Ulam, presided at a public meeting attend among others by Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, which welcomed the dawn of the "new era in Afghanistan."—A. P.

NEWSPAPER READERS IN INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

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TEMPLE ENTRY IS "UNTOUCHABLE'S" RIGHT.

Seth Jamnalalji On Ethics Of Satyagraha.

PLEA TO BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

"To me the real 'untouchable', if there is any, is he who sticks to and wears foreign cloth and not one who is condemned as such by the Hindu Society to-day", declared Seth Jamnalal Bajaj speaking at a largely attended public meeting on Sunday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the F (Parel) Ward District Congress Committee at the maidan opposite the Gold Mohor Mills. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Secretary of the Anti-Untouchability Committee of the Indian National Congress, who was the principal speaker on the occasion, addressed the audience on the boycott of foreign cloth and the Parvati Temple Satyagraha Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

SETH JAMNALAL'S SPEECH.

Seth Jamnalalji was given an ovation when he rose to speak. He began with emphasizing the importance of the programme for the boycott of foreign cloth and pointed out how necessary it was for the nation to take to Khaddar in the interests of the country. It was his experience that the so-called untouchables were the sinners in that it was they who, as a class, mostly disregarded this fundamental item in the programme of the Congress. They had also their responsibility to fulfil in the struggle for Swaraj. The Indian National Congress did not recognise class or community. There was no "untouchable" in the ranks of the Congress as it treated with equal respect a Brahmin or a Mahar in the same manner as it respected Muslims and others. It recognised only one class and that was the class of national workers. To him if there were any "untouchables" they were those who wore foreign cloth. Sethji put in a vigorous plea for Khadi and exhorted them to join the national movement for Swaraj.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

Proceeding, the speaker said that he found to his great regret that the "untouchable" class was looking forward for their uplift to the British Government. It was his belief, he declared, that it was the bureaucracy more than anybody else who was responsible for the present plight of the "untouchables" by its policy of divide-and-rule. They should cast away that mentality and take their share in the national struggle.

Referring to the Poona Parvati Temple Satyagraha Seth Jamnalalji averred that he never opposed resort to Satyagraha to assert one's rights. He agreed and had supported the claim of the so-called untouchables to worship in the Hindu temples as a matter of right. But there were certain conditions which had to be fulfilled before resort to such direct action. They should take cognisance of the age-long customs and traditions though they were inequitous and unjust. They had to negotiate with and plead their cause before those who denied them their rights. It was only when these proved futile, that Satyagraha should be resorted to. They had further to bear in mind that Satyagraha was the last resort to assert their rights, and it was a weapon of love. He then explained why the Indian National Congress had appointed the Anti-Untouchability Committee and how it was carrying on its work with considerable success.

Mr. Deorao V. Naik in an impassioned speech drew a pathetic picture of the condition of the "untouchables." He led a vigorous attack against the "caste" Hindu sympathisers whose mentality was vitiated by tradition and custom. Why did they and those of the National Congress declare in as unequivocal terms as regards the cause of the voiceless "untouchables" as they gave ultimatum to the British Government? He could not reconcile Mahatma Gandhi's harping upon Khaddar and his followers exhorting the "untouchables" to take to it, while the latter were left in the lurch. He strongly pleaded that immediate and drastic steps ought to be taken to get rid of this social evil before giving sermons on National Duty and Khaddar.

Mrs. Girjabai Bhat, who followed replied to the arguments of Mr. Naik. She said that the duty of "untouchable" towards his country should not be dependent upon what the "caste" people said or did. Had they not numerous subdivisions and "untouchable" groups among themselves? Was it not their duty to stamp out those sub-divisions side by side with their claim to social equality? Had they done it? If they had not, those who claim to be their leaders had to attend to this disease with the same attention as they clamoured for temple entry and social equality. She repudiated the statement the National Congress was lukewarm in this matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in winding up the proceedings referred at length to Mr. Naik's arguments. He said he had listened to Mr. Naik's speech with attention and appreciated his earnestness to get rid of the social malady.

Proceeding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta declared that no single individual had done more to eradicate the social evil than Mahatma Gandhi and no institution championed the cause of the "untouchables" with greater earnestness than the National Congress. The Nehru Report which had been accepted by the Congress had declared the equality of rights of every citizen right from the start of the Swaraj Government. Those who, in spite of this, chose to ignore what the Congress was doing in the matter, were doing a great disservice to the country the cause they claimed to champion.

With a vote of thanks to the President and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj proposed by Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and seconded by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, the meeting dispersed amidst shouts of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai.

SYMPATHETIC SATYAGRAHA TO BE STARTED IN BOMBAY

"Since the depressed classes form a part of the Hindu community, to place a wreath of flowers at the feet of every Sacred Hindu idol is the birth-right of every member of that community. To deprive them of their right is not only unholy but sinister and inhuman to the extreme." With these stirring and sympathetic words Dr. Savarkar addressed a public meeting held in the compound of the Hindu Sabha at Parel on Saturday night.

In moving the first resolution Dr. Udgaonkar strongly condemned the attitude of the caste Hindus who used violence on the Satyagrahis when they were exercising their legitimate right. To the Satyagrahis he gave his heartiest congratulations. After the resolution was seconded by Mr. Narayan Swami it was declared to have been passed unanimously.

By a second resolution moved by Dr. Suratkar, seconded by Mr. Deorukhkar and supported by Mr. D. V. Naik, the meeting unanimously resolved to launch a campaign of Satyagraha in Bombay if the trustees of the various Hindu temples did not throw them open to the 'Untouchables' for "darshan" and "puja" after a

(Continued on page 5.)

SUCCESS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Soviet Exile Will Not Submit To Present Regime.

M. TROTSKY SPEAKS OUT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Constantinople.—M. Trotsky, at present exiled in the Prinkipo Island, denies his intention of recanting. On the contrary he says his and M. Rakovsky's statement far from intimating submission expatiated on the success of the Opposition programme.—Reuter.

Fate Of Ex-Soviet Ambassador.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Berlin.—M. Rakovsky, the ex-Soviet ambassador in Paris, is reported to have been arrested at Cheka and deported to Barnaul, Siberia.

This is said to be Soviet reply to M. Rakovsky's and Trotsky's joint request for re-admission to the Communist Party.—Reuter.

Swimmer Fails To Beat World Record.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

An attempt at equalling the world's record endurance swim was given up this morning after 48 hours' swimming by C. Imin.—Free Press.

AMERICAN TRADE PRACTICES.

Persian Government's Protest.

MISLEADING ADVERTISING OF CARPETS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Washington.—The Persian Government has protested against the trade practices of a number of American carpet manufacturers, particularly referring to advertising which might erroneously give the impression that the products were made in Persia. Mr. Stimson has referred the note which is accompanied by extensive exhibits to the Federal Trade Commission.—Reuter.

WHITLEY COMMISSION WELCOMED.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Dr. Nand Lal, President of the Punjab Provincial Trade Union Congress has sent the following telegram to Mr. Whitley:—

"The Punjab Provincial Trade Union Congress accords you cordial reception and fervently hopes that your coommission will prove beneficial to Labour in India and improve her labour conditions in her best interests.—A. P.

PREMIER'S CANADIAN VISIT.

Made a Member Of Dominion's Privy Council.

RUGBY, Oct. 19.

The Prime Minister, Mr. MoDonald, at Ottawa yesterday, was sworn in as a Member of the Canadian Privy Council. At a luncheon he was the guest of Mr. Bennett, Leader of the opposition in the Canadian Parliament and at night was the guest at a dinner given by Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General.

"MAC" O. K.

Reports that Mr. MacDonald's health has been impaired by the strain of the tour are completely unfounded. Although the programme has resulted in considerable fatigue, the heaviest part is past, and the crisp Canadian air is having a refreshing effect upon him. He will return to England at the end of the present month or in the first days of November and is looking forward to meeting the House of Commons soon after it reassembles.—B. O. W.

Mutiny In China Ends.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Shanghai.—British women and children on board the "Cricket" have returned to their homes after the mutiny was quelled.—Reuter.

FLIGHT OF R.-101

Air Minister's Experience.

RUGBY, Oct. 19.

Lord Thomson, the Air Minister, was extremely enthusiastic about his long flight in the R. 101 yesterday. The Airship did not return to Cardington until after nightfall and when she had been re-moored to the mast Lord Thomson in an interview described the flight as one of the most pleasant experiences, he had ever had. He had never been so comfortable in any ocean or river vessel, and the sense of restfulness and comfort was superb. The heat had been turned on, and he did a normal day's Work and enjoyed his meals in the spacious quarters.

He emphasised that the present flights were experimental. As to the suggestion that airships require elaborate landing facilities, Lord Thomson pointed out that a suitable mooring mast and equipment could be put up anywhere for £60,000 and that ocean liners could not be employed without expensive harbours all over the world.

Lord Thomson had hoped to start at the end of the year for India, but he now find that spare machines will not be ready in time for shipment to oversea basis.

SAFETY FIRST POLICY.

He explained that as the whole policy of airship programme was safety first as long as he was in charge, no pressure would be put on the technical staff to undertake any flight until they were ready and satisfied that all was in order.

The technical report on yesterday's flight is entirely satisfactory.—B. O. W.

GARSHANKAR "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

No Sanction Of Punjab Govt. Yet.

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 19.

Proceedings in the Garshankar "conspiracy" case which is pending before the First Class Magistrate had to be adjourned to 31st instant as previous sanction of the Punjab Government to initiate the prosecution has not yet been received. Bail applications of the accused have been rejected.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIAN ARYA LADIES' CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Preparations for the forthcoming Nikhal Bharatvarshiva Arya Mahila (All-India Aryan Ladies') Conference are going on apace. A meeting of the Reception Committee to elect office-bearers will be held on 24th October, at 1 p.m. in the Gurucatta Bhava, Lahore. Members have been requested to attend in large numbers. Shrimati Draupadi Devi, Provisional Secretary, has appealed to Aryan Ladies to join the reception Committee and to offer themselves as volunteers to work in connection with the Conference.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCK EXCHANGE OUTLOOK.

Additional Duty On Foreign Textiles Expected.

RUMOURES OF FOREIGN SYNDICATES IN STEEL COMPANY.

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji and Sons have issued the following weekly report dated the 18th instant:—

Government Securities:—These kept generally weak during the week with the exceptions of 3-1|2 per cent. Paper of which the price level has been maintained through bull activities. The bull operator is believed to have taken up Rs. 50 lakhs worth of this scrip of which about half the lot has been financed by local banks. In view of the higher yield which other Government securities afford, the Paper at present stands at too high level even of its speculative value and we consider it advisable to take advantage of the present high price and convert its holding into the 5 per cent. 1945-55 tax-free Loan and such other rupee securities as also into the 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Paper.

During the week under report the Rupee Paper moved between Rs. 67-11-6 and Rs. 68-1, closing to-day at Rs. 67-14-6 and we see no reason for a rise in this except speculative bull activities. The 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan was slightly easier at Rs. 101-1, the 4 per cent. 1960-70 at Rs. 77-5 and the 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, at Rs. 100-10, 1931 at Rs. 101-11 and 1932 at Rs. 102-11.

The cash balance of the Imperial Bank of India was 24,90,36,000 last week, showing a decline of Rs. 309 lakhs, and the cash percentage was 28.85 as against 31.62 of the preceding week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, October 15. The total amount offered was Rs. 20,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-12 and above aggregating Rs. 17,25,000, were accepted in full. Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs of three months' Bills will be received on Tuesday, October 22.

Textile Shares:—These displayed a weak tendency at the opening on Monday, but quickly firmed up on buying induced by the expectation of an additional import duty of 4 to 5 per cent. being imposed upon foreign goods of low counts as the result of Mr. Hardy's investigations into the condition of the Indian textile industry. We believe a recommendation such as this will very likely be made by Mr. Hardy, but as we pointed out last week this is hardly likely to bring about a permanent salvation of our mill industry unless it is reorganised on a sounder basis. Mr. Hardy's recommendation, if it is made, is however likely to have a sentimental effect on the bazaar and prices are likely to appreciate to some extent. We do not see big departure in prices either way and expect them to move within a range of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. Looking to the current low levels, we would prefer making purchases at setbacks with a view to taking small profits. During the week, Bombay Dyeings fluctuated between Rs. 772-8 and Rs. 792-8, Fazulbhoys Rs. 545 and Rs. 570 and Pearls Rs. 326-4 and Rs. 337-8. The closing to-day was firm with Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 790, Fazulbhoys Rs. 561-4, Pearls Rs. 337-8, Centurys Rs. 337-8, New Greats Rs. 176-4, Kohinoors Rs. 171-4, Nagpurs Rs. 482-8 and Swadeshis Ps. 418-12.

The stock of cloth and yarn sold and unsold has increased as will be seen from the following figures:—

Cloth: Stock at the end of August 85,000 bales; Stock at the end of July 79,000 bales.

Yarn: Stock at the end of August 11,000 bales; Stock at the end of July 9,000 bales.

Tata Steels:—These have continued to present a firm tone due to bull activity. The outside public are not inetrested at present in this section which is dominated by the bulls who are bazaar brokers. These are believed to have made heavy commitments in Deferreds and Ordinarys to the extent of seven to eight thousand shares of the former and twenty-five to thirty thousand of the latter variety. In view of their big holding it would perhaps be futile to expect any important recession of prices for the present at least. Recurrent rumours of the likely participation of foreign syndicates in the agency business of the Steel Company are also contributing towards the maintenance of prices, though so far to our knowledge no such thing has come to pass and is in addition unlikely as in view of the poor position of the steel industry in their own countries foreign syndicates are hardly likely to be attracted by the Indian industry. At the present price levels we consider only 2nd Prefs. worth holding, and we think those holding Defds. and Ordys. would do well to unload at every rise. During the week, Defds. moved between Rs. 280 and Rs. 298-12 and Ordys. Rs. 71-4 and Rs. 74-1|4. The closing to-day was steady with Defds. at Rs. 291-14, Ordys. Rs. 73-4, 1st Prefs. Rs 141 and 2nd Prefs. Rs. 81-12.

Power Shares:—These are apparently resting after their recent incessant activity and should more within narrow limits for the present. We consider Tata Hydros worth going in for below Rs. 1,250 and Andhras and Tata Powers at proportionate set-backs from present levels. As regards the Tata Power shares some of the purchases made at present appear to be speculative on expectation of capital appreciation. The closing quotations to-day were:—Tata Hydros Rs. 1,287-8, Tata Powers Rs. 645, and Andhra Valleys Rs. 753-12.

Cement Shares:—In the early part of the week there was some weakening of prices which however subsequently recovered, and the closing quotations to-day were:—Indian Cements Rs. 287-8, Bundis Rs. 18-10, Katni Ordys. Rs. 208-12, Katni Defds. Rs. 725, Gwaliors Rs. 98, United Cements Rs. 68, Shahabads Rs. 150, and Punjabs Rs. 12-4.

Bank Shares:—Bank of Indias were easy at Rs. 98-1|2 and Imperials, fully paid, at Rs. 1,375, and partly-paid at Rs. 333-12. Eastern were done at Rs. 87, Baroda at Rs 76-8, Centrals at Rs. 13, and Unions at Rs. 3-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bombay Tramways were again in demand and on steady buying closed at Rs. 146-4 to-day. Bombay Burmahs closed at Rs. 770. Bombay Steamers which were quoted at Rs. 217-8 at the close to-day are good to buy at a slightly lower level. Alcocks were done at Rs. 343-12.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

	Latest £.		
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	100	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	93	0	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	2	15	0
Australian, 5 p.c. Loan (1935|45)	94	10	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	18	0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0	16	0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	11	3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	7	6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	21	0	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	139	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord.	1	5	3
India, 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock	64	10	0
India 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock (1950|55)	83	10	0
India, 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	55	10	0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	2	0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0	16	0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0	2	0
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	6	7	0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	8	0	0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0	1	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Debs.	73	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	191	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	98	10	0
Tata Power (7-1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934|48)	102	0	0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929|47)	102	0	0

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 19.

Demand Bills 486.87

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 18.

Silver—China sold. The Continent bought. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot .... 22-15|16
Forward .... 23-1|16

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 19.

December	17.93
January	18.06
March	18.34
May	18.64
July	18.75
Middling Spot	18.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 19.

October	17.66
December	17.86
Middling Spot	17.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports	81,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

	Closing
October	9.59—.03
November	9.57
December	9.59
January	9.64—.02
February	9.66
March	9.73—.02
April	9.74
May	9.81—.02
June	9.81
July	9.83—.01
August	9.80
September	9.77
October	9.74
Middling Spot	9.89

LIVEROOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.90
Scinde, Fine	6.15
Scnde, Superfine	6.40
Bengal, Good	5.65
Bengal, Fully Good	5.90
Bengal, Fine	6.15
Oomra, Good	6.80
Oomra, Fully Good	7.10
Oomra, Fine	7.40
Broach, Fully Good	8.00
Broach, Fine	8.25
Broach, Superfine	8.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

October	14.73
November	14.76
January	14.83
March	15.06
May	15.32
July	15.48
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.70

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—

Oct|Nov shipment value 43|-.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—

Oct|Nov. shipment value 42|-.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—

Afloat sellers 44|6.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—

Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25.—

C. and F Calcutta.—

Oct|Dec per cwt 12|1-1|2 sellers.

Jan|March per cwt 12|4-1|2 sellers.

C. and F. Bombay.—

Oct|Dec. per cwt. 12|2-3|4 sellers.

C. and F. Karachi.—

Oct|Dec. per cwt. 12|3-1|4 sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot d.9-7|8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £8-15.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-6.

Rapeseed, Bombay, ton.—

Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £19-10.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £24.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—

Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £24.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Oct|Nov. shipment. Hull. Sellers £24-2-6.

Linseed, Bombay.—

Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £24-5.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Nov|Dec. delivery sellers 41|-.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Jan.|April delivery sellers 41|9.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

With fair demand for ready sugars and with easier advices from Java there was some nervous feeling in our market and with weak holders being anxious sellers prices both for ready and forward positions have been reduced by 2 annas per cwt. all round. Owing to approaching Divali holidays dealers do not wish to go into any fresh contracts at present and limited quantity changing hands at market price. A good business has been done for Bedibunder in white Javas for November-December shipment. A large quantity of British refined sugars have been bought in London for Bombay by a Native and European House. A small quantity of Natal and Mozambique sugars is reported to have been done for Bombay.

Java reported a quiet market with very little busines doing.

Calcutta and Karachi reported steady markets with good demand for ready sugars and small business passing amongst dealers.

New York Terminals reported highest on the 10th instant quoting 2.30, 2.29 and 2.33 for December, March and May, and reported lowest on the 11th instant quoting 2.25, 2.25 and 2.30 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 10th instant quoting 11s. 3|4d., 11s. 4-1|2d. and 11s. 10-1|2d. for October, December and March, and reported lowest on the 1st instant quoting 10s. 11-1|4d., 11s. 2-1|4d. and 11s. 8-1|4d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Ready Rs. 13-4 equal to 12s. 2-1|2d. F B Harbour, stocks 110,000 bags.

T.M.O. October-December Rs. 8-1 equal to 12s. 2d. F B Harbour.

T.M.O. January-March Rs. 8-5 equal to 12s. 6d. F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Risaldar with 69,000 bags Java sugars.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 19.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.39-7|8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-7|8.
T T Brussels on London 34.88.
T. T. Madrid on London Closed.
T T. Milan on London 93.08.
T T Berne on London 25.18.
T T Paris on London 123.88.
T T London on Prague 164.56.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 5-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 6-3|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 7-1|4 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 19.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|4.

THE WEATHER.

Widespread rain in North-east India.

POONA, Oct. 20.

Yesterday's low pressure area has become unimportant after causing widespread rain in north-east India with locally heavy falls in north Bengal and Bihar. Scattered thunder-showers have occurred in Lower Burma, Kashmir and Madras Presidency.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Bassein two inches; Diamond Island one; Rangoon half; Darjeeling thirteen; Jalpaiguri and Purnea six; Chaibasa two; Silchar and Mymensingh one and a half; Dhubri, Burdwan, Berhampore, Cuttack and Darbhanga one; Sonemarg three quarter and Dras, Mangalore, Vizagapatam and Kurnool half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Kashmir; increase in Assam and extend in Madras Presidency.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam during the next thirty-six hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity with it s origin about 5,900 miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at sixteen hours, two minutes on Saturday, 19th October.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS AMENDING BILL.

The Bombay Government Gazette, published on Friday, gives the text of Bill No. 39 of 1928:—

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Loal Boards Act, 1923.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The qualification of a voter in a District Local Board has been fixed as high as that of a voter in the Legislative Council. This is unfair. The object of this Bill is to lower the qualification of a voter in a District Local Board to Rs. 16 assessment or rent which will be lower than the qualification of a voter in the Legislative Council and higher than the qualification of a voter in a taluka local board."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19.

Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa.
Vasna, Fitzhesabert, Busreh.
Jolajyoti, Gwen, Calcutta.
Vita, Chandbi, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20.

New Orleans, Cross, New York.
Sumatara Maru, Shinmura, Kobe.

LOADING.

Oct. 19.

Steamer Arabia for Java.

Steamer Streefkerk for Hamburg.

Steamer Jalajyate for Karachi.

Steamer Gvena for Rangoon.

S.S. "Arabia":—The M. Italiana steamer "Arabia" arrived in harbour Saturday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Visna":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Casna", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Jalajoyti":—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Jalajyoti," in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Vita":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer "Vita", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "New Orleans":—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "New Orleans," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Sumatra Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Sumatra Maru" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 19.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—2,000 linseed, L. Drayfus & Co.; 8 bales carpets, M. S. Ahmed; 200 cwts. turmeric, F. S. Thadani & Co.; 62 cwts. cassim, Amirt Sons.

For Marsellas:—503 cwts. mustord seed, Amin & Son; 406 cwts. mustord seed, T. S. Thadani & Co.; 860 roues, B. Ardeshir & Co.

S.S. New Orleans for New York:—28 bales w. numdas, Cox & Kings Ltod.

S.S. Craconia for Port Said:—44 bales cotton yarn, A. Shantilal & Co.; 15 cwts. sandal wtod, A. Shantilal & Co.

Fro Joffa:—28 bales cotton yarn, A. Shantilal & Co.

S.S. Castalia for Barcelona:—150 bales cotton row, Volkart Bros.

For Phitedelphic:—175 cks. goat skin, Briskey Co.:.

For Liverpool:—140 bales wool row, Bombay Co.; 2 nos. cylinder, Imp. Chemical Industry Co.

For Marseilles:—55 balts cotton waste, Ralli Bros; 300 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. oil cilly cakes Volkert Bros.; 300 turmeric, M. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Stref Kirk for Namburg:—250 bales cotton raw O. Buttman & Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, K. M. Nathoo.

For Rotherdom:—2,000 cwts. quiqelly seed, Berta Bros.; 60 bales cotton raw, N. Rojarom & Co.

S.S. Wolfsburg for Leith:—36,000 cwts. cotton seed Ralli Bros.; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Volkert Bros.

For Hull:—4,000 cwts. cotton seed, 2,000 cwts. castor seed, 10,000 flousted, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Daraeld for Havre:—12 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

S.S. Robinfals for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, Ltd. Produce Export Co.; 165 bales cotton fly, M. Chantilal & Co.; 200 cwts. tamarind oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy & Co.

For Antwerp 1,000 cwtsil groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy & Co.; 1,000 tons, mangenese oil, Shivrofpur Syndicate Ltd.

S.S. Ascot for Rotherdom:—55 bales cotto nrow, B. Kursondas' & Co.; 4,000 cwts.; groundnut cakes, Volkert Bros.; 5 bales silk thread waste,, Volkart Bros.; 10 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas & Co.

S.S. Alipore for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton row, G. H. Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton row, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton row, Japan Cotton Tdk. Co.; 400 bales cottow row, Rolli Bros.; 114 bales cotton row, A. Khimji & Co.

Foro Osaka:—200 bales cotton row, Japan Cotton Tdy. Co.; 2 cwts. condiments, D. D. Frampee & Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 19.

S.S. Bankura M. M. & Co., from Mohmerah:—113 bg. khosh khosh, 515 bg. gum, 286 bg. linseed.

From Basrah:—504 bg. wheat, 29 bg. galls.

From Bushire:—444 bg. portads, 44 bg. raisin, 550 bg. quin.

From Bahram:—591 bk. dates.

From B'Abbas:—252 bg. raisin, 18 bg. resofoitida, 641 bbg. dates, 25 bg. pistars.

From Muscat:—2,677 bg. dates, 236 bg. fruits, 102 bg. sardine.

From Karachi:—46 cases prawns, 54 cases fish.

S.S. City Hareward F. F. Campbell & Co. from New York:—168 cases acits parts, 18 cases. bolts and nuts, 238 cases batteries, 586 cases cotor cars, 108 tins chemical, 13 cases elect ware, 39 cases flits, 15 cases asparagus, 48 cases paper, 40 cases linitment, 374 cases c. p. goods, 67 cases medicine, 30 cases wheat flakes, 159 cases machinery, 24 cases steel shelving, 9 cases comeras, 367 cases old clothing, 107 cases elobes, 16 cases films, 20 cases soap, 20 cases copper wire, 84 cases allum ware, 91 cases condiments, 15 cases porofin wax, 32 cases leather ends, 36 cases h. lamps, 84 cases machinoery parts, 20 cases toy quirs, 77 cases q. oats, 305 cases tires, 12 drums varnish, 100 drums lub greore, 705 drums lab oil, 122 drums dye, 147 bags paraffin scale, 47 cases spring, 175 bars silver.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Spinners Reluctant Buyers.

NO SPECULATION FOR A RISE.

Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co. have issued the following review of cotton dated Bombay, the 18th instant:—

AMERICANS.

The crawling bear market started to decline this week and established a decline over 50 points in New York on increasing hedge selling pressure and decreasing trade demand.

The potential supply of contracts now is mostly hedge selling. The potential demand is mostly spinners' price fixing. How will this develop in the near future? The amount of hedging during the next fortnight will be the largest of any similar period during this season. The amount of buying to offset this selling is problematic and will depend upon change in crop prospects, demand for textile goods and sentimental factors.

It may be said that the weather has been good as borne by the weekly Government weather report except scattered heavy rains. It is not necessary to say that good weather will assist the cotton crop in making and possibly adding to the top crop, prospects of which were nil some time ago. If this proves true, it is the best possible assurance of lower prices as the supply will exceed the consumption requirements. Of the textile markets, U. S. Mills consumption of 546,000 bales during September last failed to inspire demand. Although Spinners' margin has improved owing to decline in the price of raw material, their buying is now less urgent than it was some time back. Higher rates of discount which is likely to increase the cost of production, has made spinners reluctant buyers, an element of future strength but of present weakness.

The imperceptibles are nearly evenly balanced. Confidence in the average price for the season higher than the ruling is widespread, but the bulls lack the courage of their convictions and stare at the heavy crop movement.

Cotton is a complicated proposition at present which calls for auto-readjustment to a level which will keep demand in line with supply. As a result of this concatenation, there is but little speculation for a rise.

BOMBAY.

The local market in responding to the weakness in American cotton, declined about Rs. 8 per candy in Broach April-May contract.

The situation of the forward market is complicated by scarcity of Broach contracts on one side and ample offerings of Bengals and Oomras. There is a fairly large long interest in Broach cotton and now prices have reched a level when dealers in Double Options will be compelled to hedge their risks. The premiums quoted for Broach A.-M. 1930 delivery, appear cheap considering the attendant risk during the life of the coming five months.

The demand for old crop cotton continues moderate while there is practically no enquiry for early arrivals of ney crop. Looking to the economic conditions of cotton growers and the scarcity of money, it is likely that prices of our cotton will rule at an unreasonably low level compared with those of Americans and other growths.

We see nothing in the situation or any early sustained improvement of prices and prefer sales on all hedges for moderate profits.

To-day's ruling rates for forward contracts are:—

Broach A.-M. 334; Oomra D.-J. 290-12-0; Bengal D.-J. 231-12-0.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		TRAN-	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	SHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon,	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
13th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£115
B	£60	£105
D	£54	£95

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
21st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder. P'Okha & C'Mandvi,
23rd „	Baroda ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
25th „	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
26th Oct.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday| Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct
Awa Maru ..	602	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
@Nagato Maru ..	6901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@1 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Korea Maru ..	20000	1 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Oct.	20th Oct.
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Chinoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KHAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bander Road., Karachi.

Kamp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rip de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End.
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves I I
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Severa new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
13647, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22097.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH On Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street: BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

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THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
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The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.
WANTED—Agents in every Town.

"THE HINDU".

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

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Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Qualified MIDWIVES for dispensaries in the U. P. Pay Rs. 40 p.m. Apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces. Lucknow.
A 33020

WANTED.—Influential AGENTS at each Taluq Headquarters in Bombay Presidency. Pay Rs. 50 plus 5 per cent Commission on sales. No cash security. Apply Post Box No. 979, Bombay.
A R1957

WANTED.—An experienced Hindu MIDWIFE, for the Medical Deptt. Panna on Rs. 30 p.m. with prospects. Candidates should submit their applications stating age, experience, etc. With copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Panna C. I.
A 33019

WANTED.—A GRADUATE of good standing for the full time post of Superintendent of a Jain Boarding House. If single boarding free. Lodging will be provided. Jain preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials, Secretary, Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7.
A R1956

WANTED.—Fresh B.Sc's to work as apprentices in the Departments of a textile mill in Ahmedabad on a salary of Rs. 60-15-Rs. 90 per mensem. Intending candidates, excepting those that have already applied in August and September, 1929, should send in their applications with their testimonials to the Employment Officer, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. No. 2.
A 33018

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST. BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32779

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Sirsapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURORS

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions of the High Court are required to attend the High Court, on MONDAY, 21st October, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 16th October, 1929.
32996

Re THOMAS BROWN (India) LIMITED.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 17th day of November, 1929, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1929.

H. H. WADIA.
Official Liquidator.
Thomas Brown (India), Limited.
(In Liquidation).
Jehangir Building,
133, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
33003

WANTED,

FOR the NEW WOMEN'S HOSPITAL shortly to be opened at Raigarh (B. N. Rly.), (Raigarh State, C. P.), the following:—

(1) A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON with some experience. Pay Rs. 200|-10-300-15-450 p. m.

(2) A FEMALE SUB-ASSTT SURGEON or ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER with some experience. Pay Rs. 75|-5-100 p.m.

(3) A STAFF NURSE with knowledge of Midwifery. Pay Rs. 40|-2-50 p. m.

(4) A FEMALE COMPOUNDER Pay Rs. 30|-2-40 p. m.

(5) A FEMALE DRESSER. Pay Rs. 15|-1-20 p. m.

The scale fixed for the Lady Assistant Surgeon is the same as under the C. P. Government. Experienced candidates for the first 2 posts will get more than the fixed starting pay.

2. The Lady Doctor and her Assistant will be expected to popularise the institution. They will be allowed to have private practice locally and also in the adjoining states of other Ruling Chiefs if time permits. Besides pay and provident fund benefits, the Hospital Staff will have free quarters within the Hospital Compound.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 7th November, 1929, the latest.

(Sd.) RAMANUJ PRASAD,
Diwan,
Raigarh State.

Dated Raigarh (C. P.) B. N. Rly., the 12th October, 1929.
32988

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TRANSFORMER EQUIPMENT FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF MAIN LINE STATIONS FROM KALYAN TO POONA AND IGATPURI AND FOR THE ELECTRIFICATION OF STATION, YARDS, ETC., AT LONAVLA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of transformer equipment for electric lighting of main line stations from Kalyan to Poona and Igatpuri and for the electrification of station, yards, etc., at Lonavla". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
10th October, 1929.
32976

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

STEELWORK ETC. FOR FOOT OVERBRIDGE AT CHENDANI BUNDER ROAD, THANA.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, G.I.P. Railway at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, 1929, for the supply of Steelwork, etc., required for the above noted work.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for steelwork for Foot Overbridge at Chendani Road, Thana.

3. The prescribed form of tender with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10|- per set in cash or by money order only which amount will not be returned.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 16th October, 1929.
33011

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

WATER WORKS LOAN ACCOUNT.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply and delivery at the site of Works near Sydenham Reservoir Karachi for the following:—

1. Supply of 3000 cwt. of cast iron pipes and specials.
11. Supply of Sluice Valves and Hydrants.

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of rupee one.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a Sealed Cover endorsed "Tenders for Pipes, Specials and Sluice Valves and Hydrants" and delivered to the Municipal Accountant on or before Friday the 13th December, 1929, with rupees two hundred as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Canvassing by Tenderers or their agents will be a disqualification.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 23rd. Sept. 1929.
33017

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TWO DUPLEX STEAM PUMPS REQUIRED FOR THE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME AT NANDGAON.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2|- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submited on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TWO DUPLEX STEAM PUMPS REQUIRED FOR THE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME AT NANDGAON". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
17th October, 1929.
33010

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy numbered 91968 on the Life of Luxman Mahadev Savale of Girgaum, Bombay, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 21st October, 1929.
H. E. JONES,
Manager.
R1958

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

(Order 5 Rules 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

No. 2

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Order V, Rules 1 and 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF E. C. MARTEN ESQUIRE, I.C.S., SENIOR SUB-JUDGE SIMLA.

Suit No. 59 of 1929.

Mrs. ELSIE MARIE SANDWELL of Abbeyfeale Cottage, Simla ..... Plaintiff.

against

Mr. LIONEL HUG BOLAND SANDWELL, Consulting Engineer, Bible House, Hornby Road, Bombay, or C|o. Bhagwati & Co., Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

Mr. LIONEL HUG BOLAND SANDWELL, Consulting Engineer, Bible House, Hornby Road, Bombay, or C|o Bhagwati & Co., Bombay, dwelling at Bombay.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1020|- and costs of Suit, and Rs. 200|- p.m. for future maintenance you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 11th day of November, 1929, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim and you are directed to produce on that day all documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take Notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 8th day of October, 1929.

Senior Sub-Judge, Simla.

Seal.

Notice.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend on their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person on property, or both.

Note.—If written statements are required, say—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of
33021

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for Mr Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the defendants), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above property described in the schedule here under written on THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Gai Wadi at or near Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 897 1/2 square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land entered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 485 New Nos. 4/4313, Old Survey No. 26 and New Survey Nos. 6/9 and Cadastral Survey No. 1135 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5042 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 370, 370A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys, for the Receiver, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort' Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS CHICHANVALA BUILDING SITUATE AT UPPER MAHIM, NEAR MAHIM STATION.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. PATHAK & DESAI, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhuderji Bhagwanji and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Nanabhai Tulsidas the Mortgagor in excercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the tenement, messuages and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1066.78 Square Yards or thereabouts and Registered under Collector's Old No. 29 and 80, New Nos. I/3524 and F/3615, Old Survey Nos. B/79 and 79 and New Survey Nos. I/118 and F119 and assessed by the Municipality along with the other pieces of land under G. Ward Nos. 5757 (1) and 5760 and Street Nos. 233 and 236 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram alias Vithal Lakhmidas; On or towards the West and North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mathuradas Gayadin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please, apply to Messrs. Pathak & Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 111, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.

Excels evenGenuine quality of Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.

Cuts Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10. Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO., 3, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, Madras.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTING AND LITHO PRESSES AND OTHERS DESIROUS OF INVESTMENT IN A MODERATE PRICED CONCERN.

SALE OF BUSINESS OF THE LITHO PRESS KNOWN AS "WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHERS," AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. J. S. Ratnagar & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-possession Mrs. D. J. Panday and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. William Lionel Cooper trading as "William Cooper, Lithographers" and in pursuance of the power of sale granted in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd December 1928 sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th October 1929 at 4 p.m. at the premises of the press as above the business of "Willam Cooper, Lithographers" together with its goodwill, and all other plant, machinery, implements, tools, furniture and all other things appertaining to the said Press.

The property will be on view three days before the sale between 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Printed particulars of the machinery and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. J. S. Rutnagar & Co. "Nensey Building" Military Square Lane, Fort, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, KIRKEE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dorabji Byramji Kotwal (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, (MONDAY), the 21st October 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T. at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the undermentioned property subject to the Mortgage Claims of Mrs. M. N. Billimoria and Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Ankleseria respectively.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land (subject to Cantonment Rules and Regulations) together with two Buildings bearing Nos. 15 and 15A standing thereon situate at Elphinstone Road, Kirkee, containing by admeasurement 465 feet by 348 feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on, the East by an open Government piece of ground, on the West by a Public Road known as Elphinstone Road, on the South by a Government Bungalow for the Ordnance Department bearing No. 20 and on the North by a Government Bungalow for the Ordnance Department bearing No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS.
BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.

PALAIS DE DANSE

FUN, FROLIC AND LAUGHTER

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World's Wonder Dog
RIN-TIN-TIN
In His First Film with sound
"JAWS OF STEEL",
A Warner Bros.' Synchronized Production in 7 Reels.
THE COLLEGIANS
in
JUNIOR LUCK.
Also Showing
FOX MOVIETONE NEWS
First Time in India.
Newspapers that talk

EMPIRE THEATRE

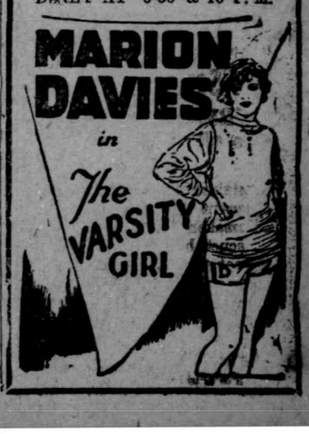
TO-DAY
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The World-Famous Star
ADOLPHE MENJOU
In His Latest Comedy
THE KING ON MAIN STREET
Paramount Premier Production
Including
GRETA NISSEN,
BESSIE LOVE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6 P.M.
THE NEW
DICK NORTON
REVUE CO.
In
"COME TO THE FAIR"
Booking at the Theatre.

The First of a Series of Super-Thrillers!
TERROR MOUNTAIN
With
TOMTYLER and FRANKIE DARRO
Suspense and action combined in a story of the untamed West!
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
Also showing:
2
Two-reeler roaring Comedies.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.



BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.
Mr. Ganguly's lecture on Indian Paintings, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 23.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 24.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.—At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in September last was 850; males being 700 and 150 females.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. BOY SCOUTS' LOCAL ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the members and intending members of the above Association will be held at Bandra in the School Board's Office at Waterfield Road on Thursday (the 24th instant), at 6-30 p.m., when the Constitution of the said Association will be adopted and office-bearers elected.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

Gross receipts for September, 1929, of the above Company is as under:—

Electric Supply: For September, 1929, Rs. 8,26,531; upto the end of September, 1929, Rs. 69,51,872; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses): For September, 1929, Rs. 5,60,295; upto the end of September, 1929, Rs. 48,38,023. Increase over same period last year, Rs. 92,734.

O. C. GANGOLY'S LECTURE.—Sjt. O. C. Gangoly, Editor, "Rupam", will deliver a lantern lecture under the auspices of "Rasa Mandal" at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupaty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Admission is by cards, which can be obtained on application to the Secretary, P. O. Box 923, Bombay.

VOLUNTEER CORPS OF G. I. P. RLY. STAFF UNION.—A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union Volunteer Corps was held at the Union's Office on Sunday last, Mr. G. H. Kale being in chair. Elections of the Captain and Secretary were made. Mr. A. N. Modak was elected Captain and Mr. Vaishampayan Secretary. The Captain gave a general outline of the organisation work. After the President had given some useful advice to the volunteers as to why they should observe strict discipline, the proceedings were brought to an end.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The Gwalior Darbar have been pleased to invite the Indian Historical Records Commission which is to hold its sessions at Gwalior in December next. A local Committee has been, therefore, formed to make the visit of the Commission a splendid success with the following as its members, namely:—(1) Sardar Madhav Rao Baba Sahib Phalke; (2) S. R. Bhagwat, Esq., Inspector-General of Records; (3) B. R. Tambe, Esq., Registrar of Education; (4) M. B. Garde, Esq., Superintendent, Archaeological Department; (5) M. S. Aquib Sahib, Persian Professor, Victoria College.

Mr. G. B. Makoday, Secretary of the Committee, to whom all communications should be addressed in this connection.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

HIGH COURT.

NOTICE OF MOTION DISMISSED.

—:o:—

Consent Decree Passed In Suit.

Patell Kapadia & Co. ... Plaintiffs.
v
Damodar Narandas and others ..... Defendants.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia).

This was a notice of motion taken out by Jamnadas Vithaldas, the 4th defendant against the plaintiffs and the other defendants for recording a compromise of the suit.

The case of the 4th defendant was that on 20th September 1929 a compromise of the suit was effected at the plaintiffs' office between the plaintiff and the 2nd and 4th defendant who also acted on behalf of the 1st and 3rd defendants. The 4th defendant alleged that the settlement was effected through the arbitration of one Pranjivandas and he submitted that evidence might be led to prove the compromise.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that there was no compromise effected but that there were merely negotiations carried on without prejudice between the parties and that in any event on the affidavits filed by the 4th defendant, the motion must fail as the 1st defendant had disowned any authority to the 2nd and 4th defendants to settle the suit on his behalf. The 1st defendant was admittedly not a party to the alleged compromise and in fact disputed the plaintiffs' claim. It was further submitted that the 3rd defendant was similarly unrepresented when the alleged compromise was arrived at and the 4th defendant did not even allege in his affidavits that he had an authority from the absent defendants to settle the suit. It was contended that the alleged terms of the settlement showed that the 4th defendant was anxious to avoid his full liability under the suit and had dishonestly tried to thrust a settlement upon the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs therefore submitted that the motion should be dismissed.

After hearing counsel, his Lordship dismissed the notice of motion with costs.

At this stage the parties came to consent terms and desired that a consent decree might be passed in the suit. Accordingly the suit was called on and his Lordship passed a consent decree on the terms agreed upon between the parties.

The 2nd and 4th defendants were ordered to pay the 1st defendant costs of the notice of motion.

The Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Lam and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. S. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal for the 1st defendant; Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal for the 2nd defendant; and Mr. H. J. Kania, instructed by Messrs. Natvarlal & Co. for the 4th defendant; the 3rd defendant did not appear.

Big Haul Of Cocaine.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Cocaine worth lakhs of rupees was seized by Calcutta Police and seven arrests were made near Bhadreswar which is 18 miles from Calcutta and in Garden Reach.—Free Press.

Plague In Southern Districts.

—:o:—

Plague report for the week ended 12th inst. is as under:—

The Rural Circles of Hukeri, Belgaum and Sampgaon of the Belgaum District, Nargund, Ron, Dharwar, Bankapur and Navalgund Rural Circles of the Dharwar District were the worst effected during the week.

Belgaum Town continued to be the worst affected one but showed a decrease in mortality recording 23 attacks and 19 deaths against 44 and 28 in the previous week. Navalgund Town circle recorded 7 attacks and 5 deaths as against 25 and 13 respectively in the previous week. The other Town Circles of Dharwar and Bagalkot recorded 3 attacks and 3 deaths and 1 attack and 3 deaths, as compared to 4-4 and 2-0 respectively in the previous week. The Town circles of Athani and Bijapur being newly affected ones during the week returned 4-3 and 1-0 attacks and deaths respectively.

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SCIENTIFIC EATING

—:o:—

WAY TO GET RID OF HOSPITALS

Mr. S. C. Paul, writes:—

"There is much science in eating, as there is science in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Biology, Medicine, Hygiene, etc., etc., but few people understand the fundamental laws of food science. 'Some day people will learn to eat—and then there will be no more hospitals'—that is a saying of Mr. Henry Ford, the motor king, as quoted in an interview in the "Red Book Magazine" giving results of the millionaire's experiments on food. So important and fundamental does the motor car manufacturer consider the effect of proper foods upon physical and mental well-being, and upon character and conduct, that he declares that a right knowledge of foods and of eating should be made a part of religion. Mr. Ford believes that clergymen are the logical teachers of this subject, since he considers right eating as a part of right living. Most crimes and wrongful actions are, Mr. Ford asserts, a result of wrong mixtures in the stomach.

All forms of animal life are maintained by the three great laws that govern life, viz.:—

(1) Corrective Eating; (2) Exercising; and (3) Breathing.

Scientific Eating means Corrective Eating. It is the natural law of selecting, combining and proportioning of foods. "As long as civilized people eat and drink incorrectly and live under artificial conditions, they will have to contend with disease. And inasmuch as the vast majority of diseases are caused by errors in eating and drinking, corrective eating becomes one of the most important branches of human learning, and one that cannot be too closely studied.' So said Dr. Eugene Christian, the pioneer food scientist of the United States of America. He is the first man who has discovered many things in scientific eating. He is the greatest living authority on Food Science.

HUMAN NUTRITION.

Scientific eating teaches us the important problem of life—Human Nutrition.

'Of all natural laws, the laws of nutrition are perhaps the least understood and the most often violated'—said Dr. Eugene Christian.

Nutrition is governed by four divisions, viz.:—

(1) Selection; (2) Combination; (3) Proportion; and (4) Quantity.

Food must be properly selected combined and proportioned otherwise we cannot maintain our life

In applying the principles of the selection, combination, proportion and quantity of food, we must consider the following subjects:—

(1) Age; (2) Sex; (3) Stature and weight; (4) Climate; and (5) Work.

Our body requires Nutrition. We cannot live without Nutrition. Without eating we cannot get Nutrition. We should select such foods which are first rate in the matter of Nutrition.

Our diet should be composed of such things only as are perfectly harmonious when combined.

We should balance our foods in such a way that we should not over-feed on some things and under-feed on others. Our diet should be well proportioned.

We should take foods in such quantity as our body needs. Both over-feeding and under-feeding will injure our body.

It is now scientifically proved that about 90 per cent. of all human diseases originates in the stomach and are caused by wrong eating.

The true purpose of our food is to maintain the growth and sustain life. Eating should be in such a way as nature has intended. Either in making or in selecting food, man cannot improve upon nature; therefore, we must follow nature's path.

HOW TO CONSUME FOODS.

All foods should be consumed in their freshest and purest form as natural as possible.

Foods made by human beings are not natural foods; they are synthetic foods. All synthetic foods are artificial foods. Pastries, Cakes, Condiments, Confectioneries, Lozenges, Canned Foods, Alcohol, Patent Foods, etc., etc., are made by men. Much of their food value is lost when they are made. In their making vitamins and other elements are lost.

A normal human body weighing 150 pounds contains the following 15 elements in about the following proportions:—

Oxygen, Carban, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Calcium, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Sodium, Chlorine, Fluorine, Potassium, Magnesium, Iron, Silicon, and Manganese.

The fifteen chemical elements enumerated above are found in man's food. For practical purposes, however, we count all foods under the common divisions of carbohydrates, fats, proteids, and mineral salts. These words signify groups of chemical compounds which contain the fifteen physiological elements in varying proportions. Thus carbonydrates are composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; fats are composed of the same three elements; but contain less oxygen, hence give more heat and energy when completely oxidised in the body. Proteids contain carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen and in some cases phosphorus and sulphur. All other elements mentioned above are classed as mineral salts, but a distinction must be made between organic mineral salts, and mineral salts of purely inorganic body. Inorganic mineral salts cannot be assimilated by the animal body but must first be made organic by the activities of plant life. Except common salt (Sodium chloride) our body cannot assimilate iron, silver, or any other mineral salts in their inorganic origin.

WHAT OUR BODY WANTS.

Chemistry of food science teaches us that our body cannot exist without the use of Carbohydrates, Fats, Proteids and Mineral Salts.

The blood and tissues of the body contain mineral salts without which life cannot be maintained; but these mineral salts must not be supplied in the mineral form. We take and assimilate these mineral salts through green and fresh vegetables that are organic and readily convertible and are therefore highly essential in diet and can neither be omitted nor replaced by inorganic minerals.

All natural food products, whether of vegetable or animal origin, contain a limited but ever-present amount of mineral salts. Eggs, milk and green vegetables contain mineral salts.

Chief among these food salts are *iron* and *lime*. Iron is needed especially for the blood, which contains nearly all the iron found in the body. It is associated with the *hemoglobin* or red corpuscles. We lose a little iron every day through the destruction of these red cells, 8,000,000 of which die every second. About one quarter of a grain of food iron is necessary daily to replace this loss. In food, iron is associated with the protein and especially the green vegetables such as asparagus, lettuce and cabbages and these should be taken every day.

Man's natural diet should consist of green vegetables, such as fresh peas, beans, turnips, beets, asparagus, cabbages, carrots, onions, cauliflowers, egg-plant, squash etc., etc., various kinds of fruits, light vegetable soups, nuts, eggs, milk, cheese, coarse grains, wheat bran, etc., etc.,

MAKE JUDICIOUS SELECTION.

The true balanced diet should consist of the articles named above. Each meal should be composed of such selections from this list as are easily digested and assimilated; this may be ascertained by a few simple experiments.

On rising, drink pure cold water and devote from ten to fifteen minutes to deep-breathing or any physical culture exercises before open window or in the open air. Eat slowly, masticate your food very thoroughly, and if possible, rest—either recline or lie—ten or fifteen minutes immediately after every meal.

DUSSERAHA PROCESSION IN INDORE.

—:o:—

End of Another Sensational Case.

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, C.I., Oct. 17.

The Senior Maharani Chandrawati Bai Holkar performed the opening ceremony of the Indore Seva Sadan in the Fadnis Wada, on the 11th instant before a large gathering of ladies when Her Highness made a very impressive speech on the duties of housewives. Sardarin Kibe, Chairman of the institution, and Mrs. Wagle, the Secretary, also made speeches. After the distribution of "haldi kunkum," "pan supari," and music the gathering dispersed.

The Cabinet of Indore State, I hear, have recommended Mr. Javerilal Mittal, the Legal Remembrancer, for H. H. the Maharaja's Private Secretary's post. This arrangement of the Cabinet was considered premature by the A.G.G. who did not give sanction. It is talked about here that the young Maharaja should be left independently to choose his own officers after receiving full ruling Powers. Indorians think the Cabinet should not meddle in the matter of making appointments in the Huzur office.

DUSSERAHA FESTIVAL.

The festival of Dusseraha was celebrated with great eclat in the capital of the Holkars. The Dusseraha Maidan looked gay with shops and merry-go-rounds and a record gathering of about 10,000 persons from Indore districts and Mhow had assembled to witness the elephant procession in the evening. The Maharaja being absent the procession was comparatively poor and the General of the State army headed the pageant. The procession as usual started from the old palace and wended its way through Sarafa, and passing the Chatribaugh came to the Dusseraha Maidan, where arrangements were made by the State Household Department for the worship of "shami" plant. The State artillery fired the usual salutation of 108 canons. Indore police arrangements were successful in keeping the seething mass of visitors in order. Bands of ambulance volunteers had pitched camps in the maidan to render help in case of accidents. One great drawback was that the roads were not watered by the municipality which made them very dusty and uncomfortable for the visitors. The Indore Municipality has now motor vehicles for watering of roads and if the civic body cared to look after the comforts of the masses it could have easily sprinkled water on the thoroughfares! I have very often noted the roads in the city are scrupulously watered when the A.G.G. and his European assistants visit Indore or are entertained by the Divan. It is a great pity the Municipality which is constructing asphalt roads in the city and has a very highly paid Director of Health and Sanitation should be so indifferent where the poor masses of Indore are concerned. I hope next year the Municipality of Indore will be more careful and take the precaution of watering the procession route.

ACQUITTAL OF SETH WALCHAND MOTICHAND.

Mr. Khan, the District Magistrate of Indore has acquitted Seth Walchand, who was prosecuted by Mr. Shamoonath, the Municipal Commissioner, for defamation. This case was an offshoot of Mr. Persai's case of sedition. The initiative was taken by the Cabinet and this case and the prosecution started at the instance of the Legal Remembrancer. The prosecution witnesses, both Inspectors of Indore Police, were disbelieved and the accused acquitted. Seth Walchand is a popular and prominent merchant of Indore and this decision of the Magistrate has given much satisfaction. There was a large number of Hindu and Bohra merchants present in the court to congratulate Seth Walchand on his acquittal.

TEN-MILE WALKING RACE.

—:o:—

KANARA SARASWAT DIWALI SPORTS.

The ten-mile walking race organised by the Kanara Saraswat Association in connection with Diwali sports came off on Sunday and proved a great success. Over 20 competitors took part in the event. Mr. Nair, the holder of the Y. M. C. A. Cup for the 10-mile walking race, Mr. Kagal, the Hindu bowler, and Mr. Shirgavkar were the judges. The race started exactly at 6 a.m. from the Association Hall, Gamdevi, the route being Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Colaba Station and back via Kemp's Corner, Mahaluxmi and Peddar Road. Eight competitors finished the distance.

Taking a lead from the very beginning M. R. Vaknally of Santa Cruz finished first with a timing of 1 hour 48 minutes and 17 seconds. M. S. Kowshik who came a close second, 27 seconds later, showed a consistently good style. The judges highly commended N. M. Haldipur, a 14-year old boy, who finished 4th in 2 hours and a little over 2 minutes. H. R. Mohan came third with a timing of 1 hour and 57 minutes.

TEMPLE ENTRY IS "UNTOUCHABLE'S" RIGHT.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1).

week's notice to be served on them.

It was further resolved to appoint a Satyagraha Committee with Mr. Jayakar as Chairman and Messrs. Savarkar, Deorukhkar, Suratkar, Gowande and others as members. Mr. Ogale of the Arya Samaj asked the so-called upper class Hindus to throw the temples open to the 'Untouchables,' whether owned by an individual or a community if the "caste" Hindus were allowed free access to them. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, who substituted Dr. Savarkar in the latter part of the meeting as President passionately exhorted the Hindus to remove the curse of untouchability, if not for the sake of their sacred religion, at least for the sake of the Most High. To continue this cruel age-long custom any more was to perpetuate a foreign-domination and what was more to insult God Himself.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting came to an end at a late hour.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

P. Kanickam's Polished Disply.

DRAWN MATCHES AGAIN.

Perfect pitches and shorter days are ushering in again the inevitable tale of draws and this was much in evidence during this week-end. On Saturday all the three matches on the Kennedy Sea Face resulted in draws. It was a pity that so important a fixture as that between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club should have been arranged for a Saturday. the available time was too short for the class of players engaged in the game, and naturally this resulted in a most unsatisfactory draw, only two wickets falling in all. Batting first the Parsi Gymkhana began with S. H. Mehta and S. H. Colah who carried the score to 41 for the fall of the first wicket. J. S. Elavia relieved Mehta, but seven runs later saw the dismissal of Colah who had played a rapid innings of 40. Marshall and Elavia now became associated and added on 125 runs for an unbroken partnership. The Baronet Cricket Club sent in S. B. Nagporewalla and B. E. Kapadia to open their innings and this pair were still together when stumps were drawn, the score board reading 81 runs.

A similar state of affairs prevailed at the Hindu Gymkhana where the "B" team was pitted against the National Cricket Club, and at the Islam Gymkhana where the home team entertained the Improvement Trust.

On Sunday the Hindu Gymkhana sustained a decisive defeat at the hands of the Imperial Bank. The Hindus elected to bat first on their own ground, but found Kalapesi too much for them, the whole side succumbing for a poor total of 86 runs. C. M. Rana put up a plucky stand and batted throughout for a useful 32 (not out). Kalapesi captured 8 wickets for 43 runs. The Bank had no difficulty in making the score, Jai and Kalapesi both doing well.

The "Times of India" gave a fine display against the Parsi Gymkhana, P. Kanickam being the outstanding batsman of the day with a polished 96 to his cricket. Declaring at 254 for 5 wickets the Press sent in their opponents who had collected 113 runs for the loss of eight wickets when time put an end to the game.

Thanks to Kazrani, the Islam Gymkhana were able to extend the redoubtable Baronet Cricket Club. This batsman came to the crease when 7 wickets had fallen for only 46 runs, but the remaining wickets realized 78 runs, of which he was responsible for 65. The visitors found it difficult to collect runs against the bowling of Botawalla and Hakim, three of their wickets falling for only 10 runs. At this stage, however, Colah and Vajifdar formed a good partnership and runs came in quickly until 116 were on the board. The batting thereafter was very modest and the whole side was dismissed for 150.

NATIONAL C. C. v. HINDU GYMKHANA "B".

HINDU GYMKHANA "B".

K S Rane 16, D J Pathare 54, N D Engineer 18, F Singh (not out) 36, K Pondwal (not out) 13, M K Chavan, S R Desai, R S Nayak, K P Dhargalkar, P J Chury, A N Gokhale did not bat, extras 11. Total (for 3 wickets) 148.

Bowling analysis:—S L Patil 1 wicket for 35 runs, R K Deshpande 2 wickets for 59 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 37, 2 for 95, 3 for 99.

NATIONAL C. C.

D D Hindlekar 26, P K Khanderkar (not out) 21, S L Patil (not out) 12, K D Dawkar, L N Pupala, R K Deshpande, S R Koli, L T Borkar, V N Thamekar, E N Sable, R L Koli did not bat, extras 7. Total (for 1 wicket) 66.

Bowling analysis:—P J Chury 1 wicket for 19 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 35.

PARSI GYMKHANA v. BARONET C. C.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S H Mehta 7, S H Colah 40, J S Elavia (not out) 69, N D Marshal (not out) 56, H J Enginer, F K Nariman, P M Kateli, R K Marzban, J S Sanjana, F M Bharucha, E J Baria did not bat, extra 1. Total (for 2 wickets) 173.

Bowling analysis:—A S Irani 2 wickets for 53.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 41, 2 for 48.

BARONET C. C.

S B Nagporewalla (not out) 48, B E Kapadia (not out) 32, J F Havewala, E F Pavri, M G Kapadia, B M Khariwala, J H Wadia, N C Bhesania, A S Irani, K Karanjia, J B Lakdawala did not bat, extra 1. Total (for no wicket) 81.

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Sk. Mahmood 3, S M Kadri 9, H J Khairaz 11, A A Hakim 5, M Mohiuddin (not out) 53, I H Ansari 3, A A Navsariwala 7, A H Siddiqui 18, T Kathawala, B Peerbhoy, T Harianwala did not bat, extras 10. Total (for 7 wickets) 119.

Bowling analysis:—B R Kagal 3 wickets for 44, C H Rana 4 wickets for 31 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 11, 2 for 24, 3 for 24, 4 for 39, 5 for 46, 6 for 74, 7 for 119.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

J B Wadekar 2, B P Kagal (not out) 13, Dalaya (Jr) (not out) 34, C H Chandarana, J N Vakil, Misquitta, Moses Daniel, A R Kader, Sk. Razzaque, Dalaya (Sr.), Esperance did not bat, extra 1. Total (for 1 wicket) 50.

Bowling analysis:—A A Hakim 1 wicket for 29 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 10.

HINDU GYMKHANA v. IMPERIAL BANK.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C M Rana (not out) 32, K S Rane 17, R R Wadker 0, F Singh 4, C N Mehta 0, P Vithal 6, J Dabholkar 1, R J Gharat 13, R K Deshpande 0, M V Dhumatkar 4, J B Gawankar 4, extras 5. Total 86.

Bowling analysis:—B K Kalapesi 8 wickets for 43 runs, F A Sidwa 2 wickets for 24 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 31, 2 for 32, 3 for 39, 4 for 39, 5 for 43, 6 for 57, 7 for 77, 8 for 77, 9 for 81, 10 for 86.

IMPERIAL BANK.

F J Badshah 0, K Powdal 23, L P Jai 40, D J Vyavaharkar 12, J D'Souza 0, F Sidwa 8, B K Kalapesi 26, B Vyavaharkar 10, E P Morris 7, J Wilson 20, J N Mistry (not out) 1, extras 2. Total 149.

Bowling analysis:—R K Deshpande 3 wickets for 38 runs, R G Gharat 1 wicket for 24 runs, J V Dabholkar 1 wicket for 21 runs, C M Rana 3 wickets for 16 runs, R Wadkar 2 wickets for 20 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 5, 2 for 54, 3 for 74, 4 for 75, 5 for 75, 6 for 86, 7 for 101, 8 for 103, 9 for 146, 10 for 149.

"TIMES OF INDIA" v. PARSI GYMKHANA.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

Bidaye 59, E D Driver 6, R E Fairman 4, P A Kanickam 96, P N Pereira (not out) 21, K H Edwards 10, B H Mirza, Parkar, Dubash, M Patel, Gopal did not bat, extras 17. Total (for 5 wickets) 254.

Bowling analysis:—F K Nariman 1 wicket for 72 runs, N C Bhesania 1 wicket for 36 runs, E J Baria 2 wickets for 35 runs, H J Engineer 1 wicket for 23 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 10, 2 for 93, 3 for 189, 4 for 237, 5 for 254.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S H Mehta 25, N F Davar 4, D P Tata 15, N D Marshall 33, R K Marzban 0, H J Engineer 2, F K Nariman 0, B J Saklatvala 6, A J Doctor (not out) 10, E J Baria (not out) 2, N C Bhesania did not bat, extras 15. Total (for 8 wickets) 113.

Bowling analysis:—B H Mirza 4 wickets for 41 runs, P N Pereira 4 wickets for 25 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 7, 2 for 25, 3 for 81, 4 for 86, 5 for 92, 6 for 93, 7 for 95, 8 for 110.

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. BARONET C. C.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M Shaffi 4, Shaikh Mahmood 2, A U Botawala 11, M S Shariff 22, M H Vishram 4, S M Kadri 1, A Peerbhoy 2, M Mohiuddin 3, G H Kazrani 65, I H Ansari 1, A A Hakim (not out) 9, extra 0. Total 124.

Bowling analysis:—Vajifdar 5 wickets for 56 runs, Havewala 1 wicket for 34 runs, A S Irani 1 wicket for 34 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 4, 2 for 12, 3 for 22, 4 for 26, 5 for 32, 6 for 46, 7 for 46, 8 for 61, 9 for 76, 10 for 124.

BARONET C. C.

E Dadachanji 3, B E Kapadia 3, S H Colah 59, J Havewala 1, H Vajifdar 54, S B Nagporewala 0, I Balsara 1, E Pavri 2, M G Kapadia (not out) 15, B Khariwala 1, A S Irani 0, extras 11. Total 150.

Bowling analysis:—Botawalla 6 wickets for 61 runs, A A Hakim 4 wickets for 75 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 6, 2 for 3 for 10, 4 for 116, 5 for 122, 6 for 125, 7 for 129, 8 for 136, 9 for 143, 10 for 150.

SARASWATS v. SUBURBAN C. C.

The annual fixtures between the Bombay Saraswats and the Suburban Cricket Club was played at the Cross Maidan on Sunday. Both the sides possessed some well-known Hindu batsmen. B. R. Kagal, the Hindu trundler, captaining the Bombay side, obtained a good batting as well as bowling analysis. Winning the toss the Suburban team scored 85, Dr. R. P. Koppikar contributing 22, the highest score. Kagal obtained 3 wickets for a little over five runs apiece. Going in to bat the Bombay team found luck going against them, many wickets being dismissed cheaply, Kagal and Kodikal saved the side from a heavy defeat, the latter having remained undefeated with 20 runs to his credit. The Bombay side could gather only 68 runs and thus suffered a defeat by 17 runs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929.

EDUCATION AND SWARAJ.

—:o:—

We knew what use the British Press would make of the Hartog Committee's report on Indian Education and they also knew who appointed the Committee. The Tory Press, at least, has amply fulfilled our expectations. Seizing upon the fact—too notorious to have needed a new Committee to reveal it—of the vast illiteracy in this country, that Press has based upon the fact the slogan "No education, no Responsible Government". Yet those who set up this cry could not be unaware that it is only National Self-Government that will fully solve the question of National Education and that this truth is the only possible inference to be drawn from the persisting illiteracy in India in spite of over a century of British rule in India. "Awful," says the "Morning Post" "frankly is the state of education in India, as disclosed by the Hartog report." An awful commentary, we would say with equal frankness, is the report on British rule, the comparatively rapid progress during the last eight years or so being only the result of the slight beginning in National Government.

The "Times" is more sinister. As if through the fear that the very recent progress might be allowed to be accelerated and might upset the Tories' calculations, the paper archly observes: "In any scheme of educational reform, contraction must precede expansion. The Committee's laudable desire to attempt and to achieve compulsory primary education in haste is to perpetuate the sacrifice of quality for quantity." The "Times" has no need to be uneasy. The Hartog Committee, while it does desire compulsory education—probably to bring it more under the control of the Government—is in no haste to achieve the ideal. It astutely observes: "Although we regard compulsion as essential to the ultimate success of any scheme of mass education, we realise that the immediate and wide-spread application of compulsion would present serious, and in some places, almost insuperable financial difficulties, and that a sound system of national vernacular education can only be developed upon lines which permit the consolidation of one position before another position is attacked ..... An impetuous and ill-considered application of the principle would inevitably result in much unprofitable expendiure of money and even in an accentuation of many of the present evils." So, the Hartog Committee recognises the principle or the ideal of compulsory education just as the British Government recognises the ideal of Responsible Government in India; but as regards the pace of progress towards the ideal it is to be judged and carefully regulated by British Commissions and Committees.

With the snail's pace of educational progress in British India may be contrasted the progress in the Philippine Islands. In an able article on the subject the "Servant of India" shows with facts and figures that the United States has done far more for the Islands during the last thirty years than the British Government has done for India during the last century and a half. Says the paper: "The Philippine Islands are moving thrice as fast as India towards their higher goal of secondary education for all, ... The Public Instruction authorities have already provided educational facilities to twice as many children as India; the Public Instruction schools keep such children as attend them thrice as long as the Indian, ... and educational expenditure in the Philippine Islands is nearly 4-1|2 times that in India" The "Servant of India" justly concludes that "the educational record of the two countries is quite in keeping with their political objectives in respect of their dependencies." While India rightly demands more rapid spread of literacy, she is not prepared to make wider literacy a condition precedent to the winning of Swaraj. The illiterate is not necessarily an idiot and in any case an average Indian unschooled rustic is more devoted to and, therefore, will do more real service to his country than a clever designing foreigner. The actual working of the best democracies in the world has shown that character and mother-wit count far more in the voter than mere literacy. The Indian peasant has enough character, mother-wit and judgment to choose his representative wisely. For he at least, knows who are his true friends and who are false, who will really give them education and who will talk of it. The peasants of Bardoli chose their leaders wisely and they were not mistaken.

A NEW NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

—:o:—

In co-operation with three well-known Indian Insurance Companies, the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" will embark from November 1 on an enterprise which is the first of its kind in the East and which, we have no doubt, will be welcomed by the subscribers and readers of these papers. The full details of this enterprise, which is a Free Insurance scheme for the benefit of the subscribers and readers of these two papers, are published on the opposite page. Newspaper insurance has been in existence in England, America and Australia for several years. So far as accident insurance is concerned, the experiment was first tried in England and readers of newspapers were given compensation for the unfortunate consequences of railway accidents. So great was the success of this experiment that newspaper men and insurance experts started planning further benefits and gradually offered free insurance against all accidents to purchasers of a newspaper. Humanity pays daily a heavy price for the growth of industrialism and the advance of civilization. Despite safeguards provided by science and the ingenuity of man, the danger to life and limb has increased and is increasing instead of showing any sign of abatement. There can be no adequate compensation for loss of life or limb but insurance affords the only means of providing against the economic loss to victims or accident or their dependents. But even this relief is not available to those whose slender incomes have already to bear too many burdens. In India particularly where the income of the average man is scandalously low, hardly five per cent of bread-winners can afford Accident Insurance. With the enterprising co-operation of the New India Life Assurance, Bombay Life Assurance and British India General Insurance Companies, "The Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" are now in a position to present to the public a scheme which brings Accident Insurance within the means of the poorest among the educated classes. Because, for just the cost of a newspaper the benefits of a complete insurance against accidents are secured. The economic advantage of the scheme, therefore, cannot be over-emphasized.

BELATED WISDOM

—:o:—

A message from London announced on Saturday that the quarrelling co-operators of the Nair Committee had realised the wisdom of signing the "Secretariat" report and that this document, which might be considered to have been put into shape principally by Sir Sankaran Nair, would be issued now as a "united" report,—with minutes of dissent attached to it by several members. Apart from their quarrel with the Chairman on other issues, what appears to have aggrieved and offended Sir Hari Sing Gour and his friends in "opposition" to the Madras Knight was the latter's scathing criticism of the "unrepresentative" character of the Committee and of the Simon Seven in reference to their inability to make recommendations with respect to "reform" in the Central Government. He remarked in a memorandum he issued to his colleagues: "The Central Committee is composed of the members of the Central Legislature who are in a position to criticise the suggestions put forward and to submit counter-proposals from their own experience. The Statutory Commission, however, is completely lacking in this element of personal experience and is, therefore, ill qualified to put forward proposals for the reform of the Central Government". Sir Sankaran went further. He emphasized that the neither the Central Committee nor the Statutory Commission was in a position to solve effectively the problem "of the future constitution of the Central Government". He suggested that the whole question of constitutional reform should be tackled at a Round Table Conference. This piece of belated wisdom on the part of their Chairman is said to have given deep offence to his colleagues who felt themselves slighted. But after all, all of them, except Mr. Kikabhoy who left England some days ago, have signed the report. Not much value will be attached to it, however, either by the British public or their own countrymen. As Sir Sankaran remarked, the only solution of the problem lies in calling a Round Table Conference.

EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

—:o:—

The Indian student community in Great Britain was well advised in putting into execution at last a scheme which had been long discussed at the various British educational centres at which our youth seek training. It inaugurated a Central Association of Indian students on Friday and the gathering in London which celebrated the occasion was presided over by the distinguished Indian scientist Sir C. V. Raman. He made the excellent suggestion that Indian students should obtain instruction at foreign universities also "so that their education might be complete." It is significant that Sir Hari Singh Gour emphasized the same point, drawing attention to the fact that Continental universities give Indian students equal facilities with the British and that the education on the Continent costs less than in Britain. Numbers of young men from India now visit Britain, a good many of them for the study of law and these have to spend a very large sum in the process. Only a few can obtain lucrative practice after return home. Why should they not consider the possibility of receiving technical training on the Continent? It will cost them less and make them more useful to their country.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA AT POONA.

DIRECT ACTION TELLS.

(BY DR. G. V. DESHMUKH).

The Poona Parvati affair has cracked the attractive ideal of reasonable reformers into fragments: that ideal has been that persuasion can be relied upon to bring in social justice. Let people be educated, spread education as much as you can, and social reform which is another name for social justice will come as the rain from the heavens.

POONA OVERFLOWING WITH EDUCATION.

Has there ever been an instance like the Parvati Temple Satyagraha to disprove such nonsense as we heard so much of in the Assembly recently? Here is Poona, the centre of education, with innumerable colleges, perpetual lecture series, its teeming student population, graduates, a place so full of professors that you meet them in every Peth and round the corner; and what a great question is being fought out at that historic place? The cause of untouchability! The cause of humanity! About this sin against humanity the Indian National Congress has passed a resolution that it must disappear. Saints, pundits, and politicians in the country are crying against it and yet bigotry is unashamed and is wallowing in a world-condemned idea.

TAKING CHARGE OF THEIR GODS.

Why should so-called depressed classes not have an access to the Hindoo gods? They get all the disadvantages of being Hindoos Indeed, as I saw in the recent riots in Bombay, they have to bear all the brunt. If they participate in the peril, why should they not be partners in the advantages enjoyed by the Hindoos as well? Besides we Hindoos seem to have taken our gods too much under our care. We seem to know their likes and dislikes. We seem to guard them even against impurities and purities as if they can't take care of themselves.

GOD, THE GERMICIDE.

What is the idea of God and religion? They are wanted against sin. They are not wanted, at any rate, are unneccessary, for pious men. Pious men will go to heaven in spite of them. If that is so God and religion are more necessary and are urgently needed by the sinner and down-trodden. The more a person's sins the more his urgent need for God. Against sin God is like a germicide against infection. Why should the Hindoo community be so insane as to withhold the remedy where it is most necessary? Give God to them! For God's sake give Him to them!

How do we know that God Himself would not like the so-called "untouchables" more than the Hindoos of other communities? The stories of the saints of Maharashtra and God bear out what I have mentioned. Not to allow God to treat these serious cases, if they are serious, is the worse crime against God and man, whatever, priests or trustees may say.

GOVERNMENT'S UNFAIRNESS.

But I have no faith in logic and justice and humanity making headway against power even if it is ecclesiastical power. This blind power must be shown its duty by a superior power. That superior power in this case is the Government which has taken charge of the Peshwa's property and is contributing Rs. 18,000 for the upkeep of this privately owned (?) temple. I cannot say that the Government has done its duty by these classes (What if the Government had appointed trustees for the City of Poona as Peshawa's property and these trustees had refused to let these classes move about the road of Poona! It is incumbent on the Government to give equal treatment to all classes wherever public moneys are spent. If the trustees do not see the wisdom of coming to their senses let this institution and similar institutions be closed and in the meanwhile the valuable lesson that it is all bunkum to say that education alone will lead to social justice will no be lost on the thinking sections of the public.

GIVE THE YOUTH A FAIR TRIAL.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

Almost at the bidding of Mahatma Gandhi, the A. I. C. C. elected Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru as President of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress. The election was immediately followed by an article from Gandhiji's pen in "Young India" under the caption "The Youth on Trial". The question, that arises from the election and the article, is "are the Youth of India to have a fair trial?"

HIS REASON.

The main reason why Mahatmaji refused to accept the highest office in the gift of the people was that he was out of tune with the youth. The Youth of India, added he, wanted Jawaharlalji to lead them. Evidently it is not the goal that divides Gandhiji from the youth, because he has promised to be an Independence-walla if Dominion Status is not promised by 31st December of this year. It is the method, then, that divides him from the youth. The question about the Youth having a fair trial depends on another question "Is the method, Mahatma attributes to the Youth and in which he differs from them, to be allowed to be followed without let or hindrance?" It is only if this latter question be answered in the affirmative, that the former will be so answered: not otherwise. A mixture of the two methods—Gandhi's method and the Youths'—will lead us nowhere.

LET YOUTH BE IN CHARGE.

What has to be done to let the method, for which the Youth stand, full swing? I submit it is necessary to hand over the control of the Congress Executive to the Youth. It ought to be made a rule that in the year 1930 nobody shall be on the A. I. C. C., who is older than Pundit Jawaharlal, the ex-Presidents excepted. On the working Committee even the ex-Presidents shall not be. It ought also to be ruled that members of the Provincial Congress Committees shall not be over thirty-five during the year 1930. Ambassadorial duties may be delegated to older men under strict limitations.

DRASTIC REFORM.

Undoubtedly this is a drastic rearrangement, but the Lahore Congress must effect it or Gandhiji, at any rate, ought not to maintain that the Youth are on their trial. The Youth have always been ardent patriots and have gone their way, whether the Indian National Congress accepted their views or not. Something more must happen to put the Youth on their trial and that something has to be drastic. And one may argue that there is no more drastic than the restrictions Gandhiji sought to put at Ahmedabad or succeeded in putting at Belgaum in 1924 The compulsory spinning franchise, with the illogical concession to those moneyed men who could throw away three rupees a year was a much more drastic injunction than the proposition I have placed before the public in the preceding paragraph. If the Indian National Congress accepted it much to its own detriment, that body has better reason to accept my proposition.

NO MORE DOUBLE ROLES.

At Madras as well as Calcutta Mahatmaji played the curious part of remaining an interested spectator. He remained outside and was also inside. He influenced decisions and even turned the voting and still he was, as it were, outside. This year he cannot afford to play the double role. He has to make himself an entire and active ally of Pundit Jawaharlal Therefore, he ought to move the Lahore Congress to adopt a resolution handing over the Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee as well as the Provincial Comittees to men and women younger than Pundit Jawaharlal He made the resolution suspending Non-Cooperation at Belgaum even against his own liking. Similarly, he ought to move the necessary measure for giving full scope to the method of the Youth and thus securing the Youth a fair trial in 1930.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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No Hopes

If Mr. Baldwin's followers in the Commons entertained hopes that they would be able very soon to oust the MacDonald Government from office by persuading the very much attenuated Liberal group to vote with them on some decisive issue, they would be considerably discomfited by an intriguing declaration of the adroit Mr. Lloyd George in a speech at Pontypridel. The Liberal leader emphasized that his party "would have neither a hand nor a part in any premature attempt to eject the Government from office." But this does not mean that he will continue to help them to be in office as long as they like. He makes it clear that he holds the whip-hand over them. He graciously condescends to give them "every reasonable chance of showing what they could and could not do." Labourites will not be exactly pleased with this veiled threat that their Party is in office only at the pleasure of Mr. Lloyd George but Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues have so far shown excellent strategy in dealing with issues in which the Liberals can quarrel with the Labour policy, only with peril to their own political future.

What Shall We Do?

A notable feature of the Punjab Students' Provincial Conference held at Lahore during the week-end was a message from Bhagat Singh and Dutt calling upon the students "not to take up bombs and revolvers but to get prepared for the coming struggle." But how precisely the students should prepare themselves does not seem to be made clear either in the various messages sent to the Conference or the speeches delivered there. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President, placed before the students the sublime ideal of freedom and said: "The only method of achieving this freedom is for us to think and feel as free men. Let there be a complete revolution within and let us thoroughly be intoxicated with the wine of freedom. Rouse this intense desire for freedom within yourselves and in your countrymen—and I am sure India will be free in no time." Intense desire for freedom has already been generated in the country. But mere desire for freedom without suitable action has never and nowhere achieved freedom.

Tip To India's "Trustees."

Herr Kloctzel, the special correspondent of the influential German newspaper "Berliner Tageblatt," who recently spent several months touring India on behalf of his paper makes in one of his contributions on the Indian political situation an illuminating observation which should serve as a tip to the self-imposed British Trustees of this country. They are never weary of telling the whole world that the intelligentsia in India is alone politically conscious and all that the masses desire is "efficient government" and that vast millions in India are quite content to be under British rule. The German journalist remarks: "India—this means in a political sense the Swaraj movement and its political organisation, the Congress. A minority of people, of course, far too microscopic in relation to the vast mass of the Indian population. But this minority does undoubtedly embody the will of the great mass. Swaraj every Indian will have..... so long as the Congress stands for Home Rule, all India stands by the Congress."

Mr. Kelkar's Opportunity.

It is understood that, through the intervention of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Swami Anand and some other leaders, the Satyagraha of Poona "untouchables" has been postponed for a fortnight to enable Mr. Kelkar to make efforts to bring about a settlement. The Satyagrahis have submitted some modest demands to the negotiators and the latter are understood to have agreed to press the demands as a basis of negotiations with the Trustees of the Parvati Temple. It will be remembered that in his presidential address at the last Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference Mr. Kelkar passionately declared that "untouchability must go," adding that he advisedly used "go" the briefest word possible, "to express the idea of the shortest shrift that I wish to give untouchability." We trust he will use his undoubted influence among all classes of Hindus in Poona to see to it that in the Parvati Temple untouchability receives the shortest shrift. In this connection we agree with the "Mahratta" that "no aspect of this campaign of Satyagraha to solve the problem of untouchability is more humiliating..... than the aid of the Government police demanded to settle a cause between the sons of India."

Bigotry.

Magistrate (to constable): "What is this man charged with?"

Constable: "Bigotry, my lud; he's married three wives."

ALL INDIA T. U. C.

Demand For Session In October.

MR. BAKHLE'S ALLEGED CIRCULAR CONDEMNED.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President Railwaymen's Union, Nagpur, writes:—The Trade Union Congress Session to be held at Nagpur, is being delayed and postponed. The Reception Committee had suggested dates in October so that it would have been possible to have some definite lead as regards the Whitley Commission. The proposal to hold the T. U. Congress in October was very strongly supported by a large number of Trade Unions; Messrs. Muzzaffer Ahmed, Thengdi, Bradley, Spratt and Dange also supported this proposal, from the Meerut Jail and wrote to this effect to Mr. Bakhale, Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and also to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Trade Union Congress. The Bengal Trade Union Federation also supported this proposal and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose representing a large number of Trade Unions also wrote to this effect to Mr. Bakhale.

"EXTREMELY UNWARRANTED."

I also repeatedly wrote to Mr. Bakhale and appealed to him to agree to the October dates at least for the great inconvenience that is likely to be caused to the Reception Committee; but now the fiat of the Head Office has been given out, that the Trade Union Congress is to hold its Session in December only. Mr. Bakhale, Assistant Secretary, went out of his way and published a long circular pleading plaintively against holding the Session in October, a procedure extremely unwarranted in the constitution of the Trade Union Congress. The fact that it is absolutely essential to come to certain definite decision as regards the Whitley Commission, does not seem to have weighed with Mr. Bakhale. One would expect the Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Congress to adopt a procedure which is likely to prove the benefit and utility of the Trade Union Congress; but the course adopted by Mr. Bakhale is exactly the opposite.

TACTICS TO SHIELD COMMISSION.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Trade Union Congress, has also agreed with my suggestion that it was desirable to hold the Congress in October and come to definite decision as regards the Whitley Commission, but obviously the Trade Union Congress bureaucrats all powerful. The All-India Railway Federation at its meeting in Nagpur did not express any definite opinion as regards the Whitley Commission but postponed the consideration of the question till the Trade Union Congress Session; this also does not seem to have weighed with those who are fascinated with the splendour of Royal Commissions. The whole trend of tactics leads one to believe that the idea is not to allow the Trade Union Congress to meet and express its opinion, till the Whitley Commission has practically finished its whole work and itinerary in India and thus to prevent the Boycott Propaganda from gathering strength.

STRENGTH OF BOYCOTT.

Why so much nervousness is being displayed by the co-operators at the mere idea of holding a Trade Union Congress? Do they anticipate a complete success of the Boycott Party in the Congress? Lure of Geneva has many a times forced our reformist Moderate leaders to hold the Congress in indecent haste, but the all-important question of the Whitley Commission is not important enough to move our Reformist Moderate leaders. Is there any wonder that the feeling amongst the Trade Union Circles is that what really matters to our old Reformist leaders is pleasure trips to Geneva and seats on the Royal Commissions.

c/o Superintendent,
District Jail,
Meerut, (U.P.).
20th Sept. 1929.

To

R. R. Bakhale, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
A. I. T. U. C.

Dear Comrade,

After giving careful consideration to your Circular No. 11 on the subject of the date on which the Nagpur Session of the All-India Trade Union Congerss should be held, we the undersigned members of the E. C. are of the opinion that the Trade Union Congress must be held before the Royal Commission begins its work, and the attitude of the Congress defined in relation to the same.

We consider that there is sufficient time for the Secretary's report to be prepared by you and approved of by Mr. N. M. Joshi when he arrives in Bombay on October 11. We furtner consider that the dates proposed by the Reception Committee, 17, 18, 19, and 20 October, will suit Mr. Joshi for attending.

The argument of fixing dates to suit the Lahore Congress should not weigh in deciding this question. Nagpur is a long distance from Lahore, and furtner it is not at all convenient to get from the one place to the other.

We are of the opinion that in any case all the arguments used are minor to the question of what attitude the Trade Union Congress should take in relation to the Royal Commission. At the last meeting of the E. C. no definite lead was given. The question was left so that Unions and Officials could please themselves whether they worked with the Commission or boycotted it. This position is to us not at all satisfactory. The Trade Union Congress must declare its attitude on such an important question.

To make our position quite clear, we are in favour of boycotting the Commission, but we are not in a position to advance arguments in support of this owing to being inside jail.

Nevertheless we consider this one of the most important questions to be dealt with by this year's Trade Union Congress. The Congress must decide whether it is going to support this foreign Royal Commission are not and also whether officials of the Trade Union Congress will be allowed to work on it.

Consequently we support the proposal of the Reception Committee that the Trade Union Congress should be held on October 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Yours fraternally,
(Sd.) Muzaffar Ahmad,
Vice-President.
(Sd.) D. R. Thengdi,
(Sd.) B. F. Bradley,
E. C. Member.
(Sd.) P. S. Pratt,
E. C. Member.
(Sd.) S. A. Dange,
Assistant Secretary.

Copies sent to Secretary, Reception Committee and President, Trade Union Congress.

RAILWAY WORKERS CENSURE MR. PURANDARE.

—:o:—

"Arbitrary And Illegal Action."

The Acting General Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union writes:—

As previously announced a meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen of Matunga was held on 16th instant to condemn the highly arbitrary and illegal action of Mr. V. B. Purandare in locking and sealing the office of the Bombay Branch of Railwaymen's Union.

WORKERS INDIGNANT.

All the workers were highly excited and in an indignant mood when they assembled under the presidentship of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor to protest against the high-handedness of the Railwaymen Union's Secretary, Messrs. B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., V. P. Rele, Sahadeo Trimbak, Zulamiram Chaudhary all condemned the action of Mr. Purandare and exhorted the workmen to hold aloft the flag of the Kamgar Union the success of which has driven Mr. Purandare to despair and forced him to take the heroic measure of locking and sealing the Office of the Bombay Branch. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting: —

MR. PURANDARE CENSURED.

"This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers of Matunga emphatically condemns the action of Mr. Purandare for locking and sealing the doors of the Office of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Bombay Branch without the knowledge or consent of the President or the Secretary or the Managing Committee and is of opinion that the same action is illegal and highly arbitrary and therefore censures the conduct of Mr. Purandare for taking such arbitrary and illegal steps. The meeting further appeals to the G. I. P. Railway workers to join the Kamgar Union and whole heartedly support the same."

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, exhorted the workers to be more determined but at the same time keep their heads cool and not to resort in retaliation to any arbitrary or illegal steps in the same way as Mr. Purandare in his despair had done.

STOP INTERNECINE QUARRELS.

Dr. J. N. Choksey appealed to the workers to unite and not to fight amongst themselves and create bad blood and give chance to common opponents to take advantage of their dissensions. If there arose some vital differences amongst the workers they should calmly separate and work separately but should in no case give an opportunity to the common opponents to take advantage of these divisions.

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm and shouts of "Kamgar-Union-ki-jai" the meeting dispersed.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS UNIQUE OFFER

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RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Compensations and Conditions.

The compensations for Railway Accidents and the condition are as follows:—

Compensations.

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

ALL ACCIDENTS FOR REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

If you are a registered subscriber for the period of one month, three months, six months or one year there will be no necessity whatsoever for you to sign a Coupon or carry it on your person. With a receipt for the subscription paid, a certificate will be issued to you. This certificate will entitle you to Railway Accident Compensation during the period for which your subscription has been received. Further, by being a registered subscriber you will also be entitled to compensation for all other accidents. The following are the other compensations offered, and the conditions governing them.

Compensations.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by an accident to any power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(e) This insurance does not cover death or disablement or injury caused by or traceable to suicide, self-injury, intoxication, provoked assault on the person, insanity, war, riots, civil disturbances and strikes.

LABOUR COMMISSION IN KARACHI.

(Continued from page 12.)

only slightly better. If Karachi despite its steady trade and minimum of fluctuations in general welfare cannot show a better record in this respect, the reasons are to be met with in general conditions governing the labour problem of all-India.

MR. JAMSHED MEHTA'S MEMO.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta in his individual capacity has placed in the hands of the Commissioners a lengthy memorandum in the course of which he states:—

Karachi is by itself a city where every thing comes from outside and thus labour practically consists of those who have migrated from other places. The chief portion of labour comes from the Makran coast and the mountaineous areas in the vicinity. A portion comes from Cutch and Marwar and a small portion comes from Bombay and surroundings. People are drawn from the villages to the city in order to earn their bread. The main cause is due to constant famine in the areas at Marwar and Cutch and Makran. In recent years several people have come from villages in Sind also. This is also due to the same reason that they find agricultural industry not paying at all, owing to want of rain and proper facilities.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

There is no need of a public recruitment agency in this city for the reason that during a greater portion of the year or practically during the whole year the labour is more than is needed for this city. The labour generally comes in Karachi with family nowadays. Formerly people used to come alone and the family used to be in their own villages. Now, therefore, there is no effect or disturbance of family life.

HOUSING.

The extent to which housing is provided by employer is almost nil.

By Government some provision was made for their peons. By the Municipality hardly any. They have supplied about 200 houses to the people and pay rent to their peons and some of the employees at the rate of Rs. 4 per month. The Port Trust have built about 600 houses for their labourers but most of the labourers live outside this area as they desire to live amongst their own people in the area provided by the Municipality in the Lyari Quarter. The Railway have provided some houses for their workers. Some private landlords also provide for their servants in their own compounds.

There is ample area of land for workers' houses if required and acquisition is not necessary. The provision that is made generally for workers here is a small verandah and one room, a small kitchen for each and group of latrines and some water services are provided. Conservancy is being provided by the Municipality so also by providing group latrines. Sanitation is being observed by the Municipality with more care. There is ample water supply being made to them but I do feel there is the more need of provision for bathing facilities which is not adequate at present.

The workers would like to utilise the accommodation made available for them. In recent years hundreds of small houses are being built by private landlords and are being lent out by them to the workers but they demand nearly Rs. 5 which the workers cannot afford. The workers therefore prefer to build their own huts in Lyari Quarter by paying the land rent of rupee one per year to the municipality.

Rent Rates in Various Classes:—In Karachi the cheapest rent is Rs. 5 but the actual working classes have to pay from anything between Rs. 5 and 15 which they find very hard to pay.

Health Conditions of Workers:—I have asked the Health Officer of the municipality to supply figures and facts regarding mortality and birth rate and infant mortality for the last ten years with the method of registration which will give you a general idea. The city of Karachi is generally healthy specially for 9 months in the year. For some three months the mortality considerably increases all around owing to pneumonia and certain diseases. This I believe is due to want of proper housing accommodation and owing to lack of physical fitness—due to poverty.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

The working conditions at places are fairly good but the living conditions at home are not desirable.

Amongst the Mahomedans they usually eat wheat, nan and sometimes a little bit of meat. Amongst the Hindus it is always the *rotti* and *dal* and sometimes a little vegetable. There is hardly any variation. Tea seems to be entering almost every house.

Physique is generally very poor except the Makrani class who have for generations past been keeping well built body but whenever they come to the city and enter the city life in a certain number of years their physique gets poorer.

I do feel the mortality would improve nith the improvement of housing conditions in the city.

MEDICAL FACILITY PROVIDED.

Some employers do allow medical aids to be given to their employees but that is very little in proportion. Government have provided a Civil Hospital which is free for every one both for indoor and outdoor patients. There is an eye-hospital also. Government gives liberal grants to the Lady Dufferin Hospital and also to the Tuberculosis Hospital run by the municipality. The Port Trust has provided their own medical officer for their employees. The municipality has provided 13 dispensaries and three maternity homes, one venereal dispensary, one epidemic hospital and one eye hospital. From statistical reports it appears that Karachi has provided in the whole of India the best possible medical facilities which could be provided for patients in comparison to other cities in India. We have also our Health Association, a non-official agency, which does very useful work. It has one maternity home and 8 centres for midwives who go round the various quarters of Karachi and advise the ladies specially for their maternity period. They also attend at the time of the delivery. At the head of it there is a lady doctor in charge. In Karachi we have got the Lady Dufferin Hospital with a special lady doctor, three female dispensaries, 3 maternity homes of the municipality worked by lady doctors. The Health Association is managed by the Lady Doctor and trained midwives are obtainable in Karachi through the Health Association.

There is also a training institution for midwives in Karachi called the Louis Lawrence Institute under the Lady Dufferin Hospital. For Sind Miss Piggot and Miss Ward are doing very useful work for training dais and midwives in Hyderabad and other places and they supply almost the whole of Sind with their trained midwives.

From all reports it appears that considerable use has been made of these dispensaries and maternity homes and other agencies of help both by males and females. The reports are available of all the agencies and can be collected for the Commission if need be by the Health Officer.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS TO LABOURERS.

As far as the latrines are concerned, generally latrines and drinking water services are well supplied. The facility for bathing is not adequate as I said before and they require improvement. In the poorer houses there are no latrines and no water pipes and these are supplied through municipal group latrines and street water services. Drinking taps are provided for bathing and washing places have been provided at about five places only for working classes. They need considerable improvement and extension. I have asked the Health Officer and Engineer to supply you with the number of street water services, latrines, etc., if need be.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.

As I have said above international labour convention and similar associations seem absolutely hopeless here. What is required is compulsory education first. It will be very difficult for the people to understand it and also it requires a complete change in the heart of the employer to accept such a convention.

There is no difficulty in Karachi for non-acceptance of western medicines or paucity of medical men. People take to western medical aids and doctors and they do it willingly and with faith. The difficulty is purely financial.

Maternity Benefits:—Owing to social work, the bodies like Municipality, Port Trust and such other public bodies are now giving facilities during maternity periods such as leave on pay to women for 20 days at least. But I do feel that legislation is necessary in this direction in all parts of India which should make it compulsory for all employers private or public bodies to give reasonable facilities.

Welfare Work:—There is hardly any for labourers. There are some social working agencies and the Municipality is doing a little for the sweepers.

I think the Municipality and public bodies ought to employ welfare workers and officers. As a matter of fact trained welfare work is not understood here at all. They do not know what it is and it is necessary that public bodies like Port Trust, Railway and the Municipality ought to employ well-trained social workers.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

—:o:—

I

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Erech Dinshah tries to throw dust in the eyes of the reading public by insinuating that I have merely shown that "the Avesta was a mere reconstructed affair under the Sassanians from the 3rd to 7th century" and from this false premises he wants us to believe that "properly speaking there is no Zoroastrianism to-day. Barring the Gathas there is nothing left to the Parsis which they can really claim as the book of Zoroaster." Both the premises and the conclusion are palpably false. This man's contention from the first was that the Yashts were un-Zoroastrian and that they were fabricated and forged in the Sassanide period. I have proved to the hilt that all authorities cited by him were against him, and that so-called later Avesta were genuine original and were almost contemporary wity the Gathas. I have quoted Geldner—this man's own favourite authority—who most explicitly states "all those texts in which the grammar is handled now with laxness and want of skill and again with absolute barbarism 'may probably be' placed to the account of Sassanian redactors. All the grammatically correct texts together with those portions of the Avesta which have intrinsic worth specially the metrical passages, are indubitably authentic and taken 'ad verbum' from the original Avesta. To this class above all belong the Gathas and nucleus of the greater Yashts.'"

Erech Dinshah must hide his face with shame in calling the Yashts and especially the greater Yashts fabricated and forged during the Sassanian period. I assert most emphatically that his writing proves conclusively that he himself is un-Zoroastrian and an enemy of Zoroastrianism.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—None of your correspondents seem to cope with the ingenuity of Mr. M. P. Madan. He has so furiously expanded his little learning and second-hand information that he has actually impressed some of your readers as a man of profound studies and up-to-date acquaintance with Avesta researches in five languages.

I was particularly struck to find how he attempted to wriggle out of his absurd position that the Gathas and the Yeshts were by the same author and were composed almost at the same time. All along he has like the artful dodger, that a priest generally is bound to be, side-tracked and evaded the main issue. He has quoted reams from Tychsen as if he could understand the work which was written in Latin. He pretentiously cites, and mutilates in the citing, the Latin title of the book. Now thereby hangs a tale. It will greatly interest your readers. When Anquetil de Perron first published his Avesta in Europe, there were a number of first class scholars of the day, like Jones and Richardson, who considered that Anquetil was either imposing upon them or that the Magians or Parsi priests of Surat and Kerman had deceived Anquetil. They suggested that the Avesta brought to Europe by Anquetil was a clumsy forgery and that there was nothing genuine regarding Zoroaster about it. This band of sceptical scholars was opposed by others among whom was Tychsen who wrote his book at Gottingen in 1793 (Note the date!) And all that Tychsen says is simply from the standpoint which he took up: that neither Anquetil was deceiving nor was he deceived by the Parsi priests. And in this connection, he considers that the Avesta as a whole was not a recent fabrication of the Magians of Surat or Persia. Our priestly antagonist Mr. M. P. Madan twists all this into his favour and wants to make out as if in Tychsen's day the Avesta was so carefully analysed as to its components that there could be a question of the spirit of one part of it as against another. We consider the Yashts as very late and priest-made texts which Mr. Madan now at last practically admits on the authority of Geldner available to him in English. We, on the other hand distinguished the Yeshts from the pure spirit and the ancient idiom of the Gathas. We hold that the Yeshts are grossly materialistic and idolatrous in spirit. If Mr. Madan were discussing with a sense of fairness and proportion, he would not have loaded your columns with misleading and disingenuous matter from Tychsen who never defended the Yeshts against any attacks since no attacks were made on the Yeshts "as such." Is it any use arguing with the representative of a sect which has never held— straightforward dogma as binding as it is "The end justifies the means" is the unavowed motto of more religius denominations than one.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.
Bengali House,
Sleater Road, Grant Road.
Bombay.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The late K. R. Cama is acknowledged to this day to be the founder of religious research on a scientific basis among the Parsis. He is the author of "Life and Work of Zoroaster" which remains still a standard book. It is important to note what Mr. Cama said in 1870 regarding the authorship and the position of the Yeshts as a part of the Avesta. He held that the Yeshts were not by Zoroaster and not by his contemporarie sand that the responsibility of their "shameful" contents should not be attributed to Prophet Zoroaster.

Everyone of the subsequent authorities on Avesta has laid increasing and manifest emphasis on the considered opinion of Mr Cama with regard to the very late origin of the Yeshts.

Says Mr. K. R. Cama: "It has been more than once said before that all the Avesta writings which have remained to this day with the Zoroastrians are not at all contemporary nor do they date from the time of Zoroaster nor even are they of Zoroaster's authorship. Some writings are of very late origin and these include the Yeshts. During the age of these Yeshts the dignity of Hormazd was diminished and the position of the Archangels was higher. Therefore, Hormazd is seen praying to the various Archangels in the Yeshts.

When the late Dastur Edulji Darabji Jamasp Asana prepared a translation of the Avan Yesht he had to suffer a great deal for his correct rendering viz., that Dadar Hormazd prayed to the Izad or the Archangel Avan. The very idea that God should supplicate one of his creatures is sufficient to amaze us and it readily occurs to us that such a preposterous statement would not occur in the Avesta and that the translator must have blundered. But that this translation is correct we may rest assured. And we can explain this 'shameful' piece of writing in this way: These Avesta writings were composed in the later times when the ability to understand the Zoroastrian religion was decreased and when thus a philosophy was current according to which the Archangels were considered superior to Hormazd. The holy Zoroaster is in no way responsible for this. In a similar way in the Ram Yesht, Hormazd begs of the Archangel that he might have the strength to defeat the creation of Ahriman ..... All this goes against the teaching of the holy Zoroaster but it is evident proof that it too is a piece of late philosophy. It is not Zoroaster's philosophy." (p. 139.)

I would eliminate the Yeshts because they are the cause of a waste of enormous sums of money to the Parsi community in the name of religion. If they were the word of Zoroaster, we would not mind but the propitiation of the many gods described in the Yeshts literature entails, to mention one item only, vast sums of silver turned into actual smoke and nothing more, by way of sandalwood offerings. As was proved only recently, there is an unhealthy rivalry even among the most prominent families of the Parsis for the offer of the sandal to the Fire sanctuary at the earliest holy hour and in competitively largest quantities. Every Parsi knows it was his crusade against the wicked waste of money on sandalwood which was one of the causes of the unpopularity of the most learned and pious among the Parsi priests, Dastur Doctor Dhalla, who is now invited to New York to attend the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Columbia University.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

IV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Wadia's appeal in the esteemed columns of your paper of 19th instant to hold a debate in an impersonal manner to thrash out this question once for all and to help the masses by enlightening them in a proper manner, is worthy of much attention from all our Parsi leaders of all schools and thoughts.

As to my own person, I shall be too pleased to cooperate with Mr. Wadia in any measures that he may think fit to adopt to bring this matter to an end to the benefit of all concerned.

If Mr. Wadia desires to hold a public debate in any public hall, I am quite prepared to bear any reasonable expenses of engaging the hall etc. for this purpose, because I am sure that we can never convince Mr. Madon or his type, unless we make them hear in person, the voice of the youths who deem it unwise to be slaves anymore to all these priestly strangleholds.

Hoping Mr. Wadia will receive a cordial support from all enlightened youths and impartial leaders in his noble purpose.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. COOPER.

AGA KHAN AND KHOJAS.

—:o:—

Open Letter To Sir Ibrahim.

Mr. Karim Goolamali, Secretary Khoja Reformers' Society, Karachi, has addressed an Open Letter to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K.C.S.I., etc., Member of the Whitley Labour Commission, in the course of which he says:—

Your arrival in Karachi affords me an opportunity to address you the following, the more so as you are a member of the Whitley Commission.

The mission of this body is well-known and it is not for me to criticise the same. Suffice it to say that the right persons will do the needful. My own duty, I believe, is in addressing you this and trust you also will take such. I shall only say this much that the Commission on which you have been nominated a member is going to enquire into the labour conditions, its betterment, etc., in India.

Now, allow me, Sir Ibrahim, to ask you whether you as a leading member of the Khoja community have done your duty by your own brethren? Have you ever taken the trouble to enquire into the condition of your own unfortunate brethren who are ever crushed under the tyranny of caste-rule? The poor creatures are, to say the least, in a such strangle-hold that they dare not give expression to their thoughts. It is beyond me to give a description of our conditions.

You cannot also be unaware that about Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lace) are annually paid to His Highness the Aga Khan by the community in India and a like amount in Africa. What have you done to put a stop to such a huge and heavy drain? What steps have you taken to free us from the communal bondage and pressure exercised systematically through his agents? Sir Ibrahim, you will excuse me to say that we expect you to do this your first and foremost bounden duty by us whose cries so far have been in the wilderness. Don't you think it is high time that His Highness the Aga Khan were asked to put a stop to this drain from the community?

Of what heavenly use is the accepting the "Also Ran" sort of work on Commissions and other bodies? True honour and service lie in protecting the members of your community and enquiring into their condition and welfare.

May God bless you and direct you in the true cause is the prayer of your humble brother of the community.

MYSORE PRESS ACT.

—:o:—

DISCUSSION IN REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MYSORE, Oct. 19.

The repeal of the Press Act was the subject of a heated discussion in the Representative Assembly. Mr. Byanna moved a resolution regarding the repeal of the Newspaper Regulation of 1908 and characterised the existence of the Newspaper Regulation in the State as a slur on the fair name of Mysore which was a model State.

Several members supporting him said freedom of the Press would improve the progress of the State and pressed for the repeal of the regulation.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE BRITISH.

The Law Secretary replying said in British India the Government did not repeal the Press Act altogether. No country in the world had given liberty to individuals to write as they pleased. Everywhere there were regulations for the restriction of the liberty of the Press. It had become the fashion for some newspapers to attribute motives and attack the measures of the Government. The more a paper attacked the Government the larger was its circulation and greater the profit. The resources of the British Indian Government were not available to Indian States. He admited there were unduly stringent regulations in Mysore Newspaper Regulations and said Government were prepared to bring amending regulations.

The resolution was thereafter withdrawn.

The Government accepted Mr. Dasappa's resolution recommending to the Government the desirability of deputing some Police officers for further training in their work in foreign countries, and in London in particular.—A. P.

CENTRAL STORE AND WORKSHOPS AT DAPURI.

—:o:—

Governor's Visit.

On Thursday the 17th instant His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes paid a visit to the Public Works Department Central Store and Workshops at Dapuri near Poona. His Excellency was met on arrival by the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain, General Member and the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Local Self-Government. The Secretary and the Joint Secretary, Public Works Department, were presented to His Excellency and also the Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bombay (Mr. A. F. Maddocks), the Works Manager (Mr. C. Holliman) and the Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Mr. S. S. Ayyangar).

The party proceeded to inspect the Machine Shops, where the machining of parts of steam road-rollers, oil engines, water pipes, etc., was seen and also a number of the finished products, including a very complete collection of parts for steam road rollers. All details of the work in progress were explained to His Excellency by Mr. Holliman.

The Pattern Shop was next inspected, where the methods of making patterns, moulding and coremaking for iron castings were explained. Machine Shop No. 2 was next visited, where heavier machining operations were being carried out, and after seeing the pressure, two water-pipe under pressure, two fountains—designed by Mr. A. E. Sharp, Executive Engineer and manufactured for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—and pneumatic riveting of cell gates for Jails. His Excellency was shown a particularly useful Cropping Machine of new design, by which mild steel angler, plates, etc., can be cut to any required size. The manufacture of springs, large and small, was then seen and the party proceeded to the foundry where the cupola was shown in operation and the pouring of melten iron into moulds for castings.

The party then inspected the Drawing Office, the Stores and the Accounts and Correspondence Offices.

GOVERNOR'S KEEN INTEREST IN APPRENTICES' TRAINING.

His Excellency, who is keenly interested in engineering and mechanical operations, was particularly struck by the useful work done in the training of apprentices. Of these there are at present 30 under training in the shops and there are also 3 Graduates in Mechanical Engineering undergoing a practical course and 3 British soliders undergoing courses in vocational training. His Excellency remarked that it would be extremely desirable to extend the apprenticeship training to as many young men as possible. It was explained that the number who could usefully be employed was limited by the amount of work passing through the shops, and that every endeavour had been made to obtain a greater volume of work, and that with a certain amount of success, but that owing to the financial stringency and the fact that few new works are being started it is at present difficult to secure any substantial increase of outturn. It was further explained that at the present time 40 per cent. of the skilled labour employed in the shops consist of men who received their original training at Dapuri and that it is hoped that this percentage will increase in future.

The Dapuri Store and Workshops fulfil a very useful and valuable function in that all plant and machinery such as steam road rollers, etc., requiring overhaul is sent in by the various Executive Engineers in the Presidency Proper to the Store and is there completely reconditioned. It is estimated that the work thus done means a clear saving to Government of Rs. 40 to 50 thousand per annum, as much of the machinery would otherwise have to be scrapped. His Excellency went into the system in detail by which jobs passing through the shops are kept under observation from start to finish and costs of labour and material are booked up on each job as the work proceeds.

His Excellency's visit took nearly two hours and after tea in the Works Manager's Office His Excellency departed for Government House.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Union, it has been decided to hold Athletic Sports at Parel for the South Indian children on the occasion of the ensuing Divali holidays on the morning of November 2nd, 1929. The expenses of the function will be met by raising donations from the public.

The following events have been fixed provisionally:—

Boys:—Ages 6—8: 50 yards' race: Marble and Spoon Race; Ages 8—10: 100 yards' race: Blind Race, Arithmetic Race: Ages 10—12: 150 yards' race: Three Legged Race and Obstacles Race; Ages 12—14: Half mile race: Long Jump.

Girls:—Ages 8—10: 50 yards' race: Marble and Spoon Race, Musical Chair; Ages 8—10: 100 yards' race: Skipping Blind Race: Ages 10—12: 150 yards race: Skipping and Potato Race.

Training facilities for intending competitors will be provided from the 15th October daily in the evening at the Municipal grounds, opposite the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

Entries for the sports should reach the Secretary, Divali Children's Sports' Sub-Committee, on or before the 30th October. No entries will be received after this date. Entries should be sent in for each competition.

The decision of the Divali Children's Sports' Sub-Committee will be final on all matters.

Donations may please be made payable to the Secretary, Divali Children's Sports' Sub-Committee, South Indian Union, Parel (Res. 54, Ghaswalla Buildings, Parel), who will be glad to furnish any further particulars.

TO HELP NADIR KHAN.

—:o:—

Committee Formed In Calcutta.

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

At the request of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee a deputation of the Peshawar Afghan Relief Committee headed by Maulana Mohomed Saleem arrived in Calcutta. The members are the guests of the Anjuman-i-Islahul-qoom Sarhad. A meeting of the leading members of the Khilafat Committee and leading Muslim citizens was held at "Goulkothi" on 13th instant at which the Committee named Nadirkhan Hilalahmer Fund, Bengal, is formed with the object of being to help the wounded and widows and children of those Afghans who laid down their lives for the honour of Islam and their country and to spend on such humanitarian work as may be considered necessary by Gazi Nadir Khan.

Aga Moedulislam Alhusaini, editor, "Hablul Matin" as the chairman, Haji Fakirmohomed as treasurer and Haji Mohomedakbar as Secretary of the Committee were elected. Local Muslim leaders irrespective of political differences are taking part in the work with enthusiasm.

B. P. CO-OP. BANK (NANDURBAR (BRANCH).

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

NANDURBAR, Oct. 17.

The second annual general meeting of the Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Nandurbar Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held on the 15th, current, under the presidentship of Mr. R. T. Deo, District, Dy. Collector, at the Municipal Hall.

The report on the working of the Branch and of the Advisory Committee attached to it as also the rules of the Advisory Committee were read, and on being put to vote, unanimously adopted.

All the Societies under the Branch were well represented in the meeting. Short speeches on Co-operation and working of the societies were made by different persons.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE STOPPED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

KUMTA, Oct. 18.

The "Pashubali Nishedhaka Mandal" has the pleasure to announce that the agitation conducted by the body during the last decade has borne fruit. The authorities of Shri Mahalasa Temple, including Mr. Annapa Ramchandra Pai and others have stopped this time the animal sacrifice which had continued for a long time in the past by way of propitiating the Goddess according to the belief of a large number of devotees. It is the earnest desire of this body that the authorities of other temples who permit such animal sacrifices may do likewise.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

—:o:—

To Take Place At Gorakhpur.

(From A Correspondent).

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 18.

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is holding its annual session at Gorakhpur on November 1, 2 and 3. Preparations are rapidly progressing. Pandit Mahabeer P. D. Duidedi, who has been elected unanimously by the Reception Committee is unable to preside owing to constant bad health. Sriyut Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthy is therefore requested to preside over the session and it is hoped he will accept the honour.

Pandit Padrauna Naresh, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, is bearing the boarding expenses of the delegates. Comfortable lodging are arranged and the cite chosen for the session is the High School grounds. Authorised bodies are requested to elect delegates. Delegate tickets will be issued from Reception Committee office. Press representatives are requested to apply before the 30th October.

GENERAL STRIKE ALL OVER INDIA?

T. U. Congress To Formulate Demands.

WORKERS URGED TO BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

We feel a pardonable pride in the fact that the Central Provinces and Berar possess at least two temples where the so-called "untouchables" can go and worship at the feet of God absolutely freely and mix there with high caste Hindus. The first temple is situated in Wardha and the other on the banks of the Morna river on Gadanki Road at Akola (Berar). Amidst unprecedented scenes and in the presence of high caste Hindus, men, women and children, the temple of Maruti (God Hanuman) was thrown open to the untouchables on Wednesday, the 9th October.

EDUCATION IN C. P.

The Government review of the progress of education in the Central Provinces states that in rural areas the people are distinctly apathetic and even the larger landowners and others who should lead the way give little real encouragement and assistance. In spite of more schools and doubled expenditure the percentage of male literates only doubled between the years 1881 and 1921. The introduction of compulsory education has been slow.

A Committee was appointed by the local Government to investigate into the question of education of girls. The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government and the cost is being estimated. The Government has amended the Education Code so as to prohibit differential treatment of "depressed" class pupils in schools under public management. However Depressed classes pupils did not obtain admission to the local schools without a struggle. They have however evinced a growing consciousness of their educational and social disabilities an a growing assertion of claims to social and political recognition.

BOYCOTT OF WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Mr. Godbole of Calcutta, speaking at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Nagpur Textile Union, Mr. R. S. Ruiker presiding, advised the labourers to boycott the Whitley Commission. He stated that as there was a preponderance of capitalists in the Commission, nothing beneficial to labour interests could be expected of it. He was prepared to co-operate with the Commission provided it promised to accede to the demands put forward by the labour. It was their desire to chalk out a comprehensive programme at the time of the Trade Union Congress, and if their desire to chalk out a comprewithin a reasonable time, say six months, they would proclaim a general strike all over India.

C. P. FOREST ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Forest Enquiry Committee appointed by the local Government, has issued a comprehensive questionnaire. It seeks information on a variety of subjects connected with the forest administration such as classification of forest, as True forests for growing timber and making fuel plantations for protection against erosion, floods and land slides; grass forests fuel and pole forests and forests fit for cultivation; control of Government forests; grazing rates and rules; agency of exploitation; working plans; facilities of 'niatar'; forest industries, administration and damage done to crops by wild pigs.

It seeks to find out ways and means of developing the existing forest industries, e.g., basket-making, lac propagation, cultivation of the worm, the cutch, match and bidi industries. There are always conflicting interests as forest conservancy and the necessity of making the forests pay impose restrictions. The object of the enquiry is to give all people interested an opportunity for stating their case.

DEPREDATIONS BY MAN-EATER.

An Army notice states:—

"Intimation has been received that three rewards of Rs. 250 each, for a period of six months commencing from the 27th September, 1929, are offered for the destruction of man-eating tigers which are infesting the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District. Further information as to the activities of these animals can be obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda. Any officer intending to visit the above Tahsil to deal with man-eating tigers can obtain further information regarding the district on application to Deccan District Headquarters."

NAGPUR BLIND SCHOOL APPEAL.

With the help of a few ladies and gentlemen Mr. Wamanrao Wadegaonkar started the Provincial Blind Boys' Institute, Nagpur, on the 19th August, 1928. The Institute provides instructions in letters and handicrafts. It now contains nine blind students.

The progress made during the last year has been far from disappointing. The boys have been taught to develop a fine sense of touch in the tips of their fingers, they can do simple arithmetic, read alphabet according to Braille system, they spin and make buttons.

One of the most imperative needs of the Institute is a building designed with a view to suit its diverse activities. The Government have made a gift of a suitable site. The C. P. and Berar Blind Relief Association appeals to the generous public to contribute liberally to its funds.

There are about 40,000 people in the C. P. and Berar who are blind, of these nearly four thousand are of school-going age. While in Western countries there are numerous educational institutions slowly but steadily working out a revolution in the lives and outlook of these afflicted souls in our own country such institutions are very few indeed.

C. P. GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE.

It is understood that Mr. Lal Mohan Vivian Bose, Barrister-at-Law, a senior and prominent member of the Nagpur Bar and Principal of the University College of Law, will be appointed as Government Advocate and Standing Counsel to the Central Provinces Government on the retirement of Mr. G. P. Dick, M.L.C., in December next. Mr. Bose is the grandson of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University. He is a Captain of Nagpur Regiment Auxiliary Force of India, Member of the Advisory Committee of Nagpur University Training Corps and Provincial Scout Commissioner.

C. P. Crop Forecasts

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(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 16.

The first forecast of the rice crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1929-30 states that sowings were made under favourable conditions and germination was satisfactory except in parts of Raipur where some resowing was necessary due to heavy rain after sowing. The condition and prospects of the crop are good.

The total area reported to be sown is 5,430,831 acres. It exceeds the corresponding estimate (5,321,364 acres) of last year by 2 per cent., but falls short of the actual area by 13,922 acres.

COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1929-30 states that the condition of the crop both in the Central Provinces and Berar is at present good. In the important cotton growing districts of the Central Provinces the estimated outturn ranges from 113 to 120 per cent. of the normal, while in Berar it varies from 83 to 113 per cent. For the province as a whole the outturn is estimated to be 106 per cent. against 109 per cent. reported in the corresponding forecast of last year.

The total area reported to be sown under cotton crop is 5,141,101 acres. It exceeds the corresponding estimate (4,897,102 acres) of last year by 5 per cent. and the actual area (5,078,322) by 1 per cent.

The expansion in the estimated area in the Central Provinces occurs almost entirely in the Nagpur Division where conditions at sowing time were favourable. In Berar the variations in area are slight.

SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1929-30 states that the total area under the crop in C. P. and Berar is estimated to be 22,325 acres. It falls short of the corresponding area (23,471 acres) by 5 per cent. and the actual area (22,787 acres) of the previous year by 2 per cent. The shrinkage is generally described to either inadequate water-supply in wells or to the cost of cultivation.

The condition of the crop is good and prospects are generally satisfactory. Thirteen districts of the C. P. report a full outturn and the rest 113 per cent. of the normal. In three districts of Berar the outturn is estimated to be normal and in Akola a little below normal. For the province as a whole the yield is estimated to be 117 per cent. of the normal.

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DEMOCRACY IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Her Fitness For Swaraj.

Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerjee, writes in the Puja number of "Liberty":—

Indian polity through the ages has shown a distinct tendency towards democracy. There were democratic elements in kingships to limit their absolutisms, while there were also full-fledged democracies co-existing with kingships from very early times.

The Rigvedic kingship was from the first limited by the Assemblies called the "Sabha" and "Samiti" which were organic parts of that earliest Indian Constitution. The Vedic king was further checked by a powerful entourage of Ministers called "Rajakrit" or 'king-makers' including such officials as the Commander of the Army (Senani) Finance Minister (Samgrahitri) and so forth. Advantage was also taken of the necessary religious ceremony of the king's coronation to impose on him certain oaths to emphasise the limits to his autocracy Violation of these oaths was punished by his expulsion. This practically made Vedic kingshios elective. There are also declarations that taxes are voted to the king as the protector of his people.

THE VEDIC PLAN.

The Vedic precedents fixed the plan and pattern for the subsequent development of Indian polity. The limitations to absolutism become more and more developed and defined in the Epics and the Smritis. The Sovereign is described as Danda, Instrument (or the Executive Authority) to enforce Dharma the Law and Constitution, the supreme consideration of the State. The Sovereign is thus not the source of Law but its sanction. The sources of law are enumerated as (1) Sruti (Veda) (2) Smriti (3) Shistachara (approved customs) and Decisions on doubtful points of the Parisad (judge-made law) Law or Dharma was on principle not centralised. It varied with groups and communities which legislated for themselves. The State, whether monarchy or democracy, stood for the Self-government of the group. The groups which were recognised for Self-government by the State were known and arranged in an ascending order as follows: Kula (clan), Jati (caste), Sreni (guild), Puga, Gana Sangha or Samutha (corporation). These were self-governing as regards legislation, justice and executive functions. The State subserving the ends of Dharma believed in the free and natural groups of individuals and encouraged all kinds of association,—voluntary local or functional. Thus, India became a land of groups and communities, and of local self-rule limiting the absolutism of the central government. It was also physically impossible in those pre-mechanical ages to have much of centralised government over a large area. Government had to be multi-central. Local liberty and not over-government was the rule. The feature of ancient Indian indigenous polity also belongs to some of the most modern democracies, especially Soviet Russia. As pointed out by Miss Pollet in her, "New State Group Organisation—the Solution of Popular Government", "one of the characteristic of present day political theory is its reaction against the State and a salient political fact to-day is the increasing amount and power of group life. The study of the group process shows us that politics cannot be founded on representative or electoral methods but must rest on vital modes of association."

But apart from the limited monarchies, and the latitude they gave to local liberty, there were in ancient India full-fledged democracies. Panini (seventh century B.C.) mentions as many as 80 republics called ganas or sanghas some of which like the Yaudheyas, the Malavas (Greek Manol) or the Kshundrakas (Greek Oxydrakar), had survived for centuries resisted Alexander's campaigns in the Punjab and issued their own coins and inscriptions. The U. P. at the time of early Buddhism was the chosen home of republican people like the Sakyas, Mallas, Lichchhavis or Vrijis, details of whose constitutions are given in Pali canonical works and the Jatakas.

DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE.

We have also in these Pali works remarkable details about the forms and methods of democratic procedure inseparable from a live democracy which a fundamentally a government by discussion.' As early as 5th century B.C. the democrats of Ancient India had developed a complete set of regulations for the conduct of their business by their assemblies or parliaments (called Sangas) touching such topics as (1) Quorum. (2) Notice of meeting (3) Notice of motion (Anapli) (4) Resolutions (Pratijna) to be proposed (5) Arrangement of seats (under an officer called asanaprajnapaka) (6) the Whip called the (Ganapaka) (7) Vote called (chahanda). (8) Methods of recording and correcting votes by issue of tickets (salaka) (9) Vote by ballot (10) Decision by vote of the majority (vadbhuyasikakriya) (11) Teller of votes (Salakagraphapaka) (12) Reference to select committee called (Udvahika sabha) (13) Representation and (14) even Referendum.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The principle of local Self-government led to the growth of self-governing village communities, to State, to the operation of society and State, as distinct political entities within defined spheres. This has helped India through the ages to preserve her soul, the integrity and independence of her cultural life and civilisation, against political revolution and foreign domination, upto very recent times, until the British system of centralised government supplanted the indigenous local institutions all over the country. This fact was very well explained by Sir Charles Metacalfe (Report of the Select Committee of House of Commons, 1852 Vol. III. App. 84 p. 33). "The village communities are little republics, having nearly everything they can want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to fast where nothing else lasts. Thus union of the village communities, each one forming a separate little State by itself, has, I conceive, contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the peoples of India through all the resolutions and changes which they have suffered." It is thus that we can explain now the period of Muslim rule in India, not a thorough-going system of centralisation and over-government, was also the period of remarkable progress in Hindu literature, religion and culture. During this period flourished some of India's greatest religious leaders like Basava, Ramanuja and Madhava in the South. Ramanand, Kabir. Chaitanya, Vallabhacharya and Nanak in the North; men of letters like Bhavabhuti, Shri-Harsha, Rajashekara, Jayadeva, Kalhana, Sayanacharya or Vendantadesikachar of the South; Vidyapati Chandidasa or Mirabai Tulsidas and Dadu and Tukaram legists like Kulluka, Jimutavahana, Vijnanesvara, Vachaspati Mistra and Raghunandana who tried to adapt to the new times old customs and regulations of Hindu Society as a measure of its protection against alien influence. (See for fuller references my Local Government in Ancient India. Oxford, 1919.)

It is to be hoped that in the present serious and comprehensive attempt to reconstruct Self-government in India proper attention will be paid to the rich historical material and heritage that can be utilised for the structure. In the words of Lord Haldane "the history of ancient India (as indicated here) shows how organic growth solves questions that are not capable of treatment from any mechanical point of view alone. The life of nation consists in growth and not in external causation."

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State Money-Lender Under Arrest.

—:o:—

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 19.

Lala Niranjandas Kerpal a leading Shahukar of Garhshankar, who was employed in an Indian State a few years ago was arrested at Garshankar under Section 40(I.P.C. under warrants issued by the State. He has been released on bail of Rs. 5,000 and the hearing is fixed for 1st November. —Free Press.

BRITISH AIR FLEET.

—:o:—

Demonstrations At Constantinople.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Oct. 19.

Thirty British air pilots of the Fleet Air arm, flying off the aircraft carrier "Courageous" yesterday, gave a display of formation flying and acrobatics at Constantinople, where Admiral Sir Frederick Field, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and a squadron of warships are now paying a visit. It was the first of the kind ever given for the benefit of a foreign power. As a final event 16 machines formed the star and crescent of the Turkish flag, and keeping the precise position flew in this formation over Constantinople and back to the "Courageous". —B. O. W.

SWARAJ AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

—:o:—

What Britishers Are Entitled To?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

Mr. Gaganvihari Mehta addressed a meeting of the Ahmedabad Youth League at the Premabhai Hall on Friday on "Swaraja and Economic Freedom" in Gujarati, Dr. Sumant Mehta presided.

Mr. Mehta said that Indians wanted political self-government primarily to devise and pursue a national economic policy. Responsible Government or Dominion Status in the political sphere had no meaning and value unless it secured to Indians the power and the right to utilise and develop the national resources of their country for their own benefit. The lecturer then proceeded to distinguish between two aspects of the problem of economic independence of the country, namely, fiscal autonomy and economic protection in the most comprehensive sense of the term. India must have full and unqualified right to safeguard its economic interests, prevent the huge drain to foreign countries and conserve its national wealth. The British capitalists and merchants were endeavouring their utmost to prevent Indians having their economic freedom and wanted to shackle the new constitution with restrictions on the powers of Indians. This demand for statutory guarantees against racial discrimination came with ill-grace from those who had practised and profited by a policy of racial discrimination against the people of the country. Foreign interests had been able to establish their monopolies in various economic spheres mainly through the sympathy and active support of the Government of the land which being neither national in outlook nor popularly responsible in character had allowed national interests to be sacrificed and betrayed. Many of the industries controlled and managed by foreigners though geographically situated in India were alien in every essential respect. Though India had every right to discriminate in favour of its own nationals, what Indians wanted was racial justice and equality. What the Britishers in this country were enjoying and what they wanted to continue enjoying were not their rights as a minority community but special prerogatives as a ruling race. Such economic capitulations could not be conceded. What Europeans were entitled to obtain and would obtain in this country were their legitimate rights as non-nationals. If they desired to obtain further rights, they must be prepared to become nationals and citizens of India on terms and conditions laid down by the future Parliament of India. But in that case they must not claim privileges on account of their stake or their race and must renounce the nationality of the country of their origin. Indians must aim at building up a distinct Indian citizenship involving both political and economic rights if Swaraja was to be a reality.

There was interesting discussion on points arising from the lecture in which among others Principal Anandshanker Dhruva who was present took part. The President, Dr. Sumant Mehta, made some observations on the lecture and exhorted the young men of Ahmedabad and of the country to be prepared for the coming struggle.

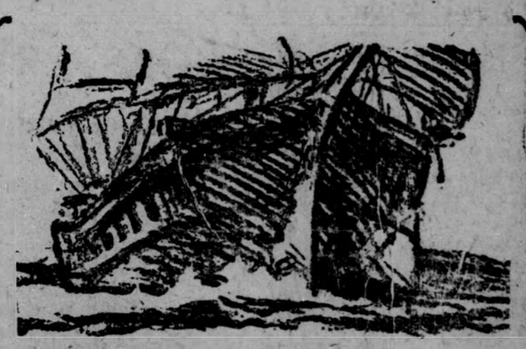
"DON'T WALK INTO SPIDER'S PARLOUR."

—:o:—

"Liberty" On Viceregal Move About Haji's Bill.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

Referring to the contemplated Viceroy's conference in connection with the Coastal Reservation Bill, "Liberty" warns the mover and supporters of the Bill not to walk into the spider's parlour and "expect nothing useful will turn out from the Conference for the Bill has been elaborately discussed to admit a new interpretation. Its provisions have been much canvassed and criticised, nor do the objects aimed at suffer from ambiguity. We are afraid the same old game is being played."—Free Press.



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LET YOUR IDEAL BE FREEDOM.

Subash Bose's Advice To Punjab Youths.

TAKE A LEAF FROM CHINA'S HISTORY.

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

Decorated with flowers, festoons and with significant mottos Bradlaugh Hall presented today a festive appearance, when the Punjab Provincial Students' Conference opened under the presidentship of Sjt. Subhas Bose. Long before the Conference opened, the Hall was packed to suffocation and a considerable crowd had to keep outside for want of space. After Miss Zutshi, Chairman, Reception Committee, read her elegant address Sjt. Bose delivered his presidential address amidst tumultuous cheering in a clear roaring voice. When he referred to himself as an once-expelled student and also to the services of Punjab to Jatin Das and the gratitude of the emotional Bengal, there was thunderous clapping of hands.—Free Press.

SUBHAS BOSE'S ADDRESS

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose in the course of his presidential address at the Punjab Students Conference said:—

You have summoned me from distant Calcutta to come and speak to you. But why have you summoned me of all persons? Is it because the East and the West must meet to solve their common problems? Is it because Bengal, which was the first to come under the foreign yoke, and Punjab, which was the last to be enslaved, have need of each other? Or is it because you and I have something in common—sharing the same thoughts and cherishing the same aspirations? And what an irony of fate that you want me—once an expelled student of a sister University—to address a gathering of students here in Lahore! If you have invited me with full knowledge of my past record, you ought really to be able to anticipate what I am going to say.

PUNJAB'S SOLICITUDE FOR BENGAL'S SONS.

Friends, you will pardon me if at the very outset I take this opportunity of giving public utterance—however feeble it may be—to the feelings of gratitude that surge within me as I think of what the Punjab—and particularly the youths of the Punjab—have done for Jatindranath Das and his fellow-sufferers from Bengal during their stay in the Punjab Jails. The arrangements for their defence, the extreme anxiety and solicitude felt for them as long as they were on hungerstrike and the sympathy, affection and honour bestowed on Jatin during his lifetime and after—have stirred the heart of Bengal to its depths. Not content with what they had done at Lahore prominent members of the Defence Committee travelled all th way to Calcutta to escort the mortal remains of the great martyr and hand them over to us there. We are an emotional people and the largeness of your heart has endeared you to us to an indescribable degree. Bengal will ever remember with thankfulness and gratitude what Punjab did for her in one of her darkest days.

COMMON BOND OF REPRESSION.

As we are gradually approaching the dawn of freedom, our cup of suffering and sorrow is becoming full. It is but natural that our rulers like despots elsewhere, should become more and more relentless as they find power gradually slipping out of their hands. And one should not be surprised if by and by they cast off all pretensions to civilization and rid themselves of the mask of decency in order that the mailed fist may be used freely and without hesitation. Punjab and Bengal are at the present moment enjoying the largest doses of repression. This is indeed a matter for congratulation for we are thereby qualifying for Swaraj in an effective manner. The spirits of heroes like Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt cannot be cowed down by repression; on the contrary, it is through repression and suffering, through humiliation and sorrow, that heroes will be made. Let us therefore welcome repression with all our heart and make the fullest use of it when it comes.

POLITICS AND STUDENTS.

I know that there are people in this country who think that "a subject-race has no politics"—and that students in particular should have nothing to do with politics. But my own view is that a subject-race has nothing but politics. In a dependent country every problem that you can think of, when analysed properly, will be found to be at bottom a political problem. Life is one whole—as the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das used to say—and you cannot therefore separate politics from economics or either from education. Human life cannot be split up into compartments. All the aspects or phases of national life are interrelated and all the problems are, as it were, inter-woven. This being the case, it will be found that in a subject-race all the evils and all the shortcomings can be traced to a political cause—viz., political servitude. Consequently, students cannot afford to blind themselves to this all-important problem—the problem of how to achieve our political emancipation. I do not understand why a sepecial ban should be imposed on participation in politics if no such ban is imposed on national work in general. I can understand a ban on all national work but a ban merely on political work is meaningless. If in a dependent country, all problems are fundamentally political problems—then all national activity is in reality political in character. There is no ban on participation in politics in any free country—on the contrary, students are encouraged to take part in politics. This encouragement is deliberately given because out of the ranks of the students arise political thinkers and politicians. If in India, students do not take active part in politics, from where are we to recruit our political workers and where are we to train them? Further, it has to be admitted that participation in politics is necessary for the development of character and manhood. Thought, without action, cannot suffice to build character and for this reason, participation in healthy activity—political, social, artistic, etc.,—is essentially necessary for developing character. Bookworms, gold-medallists and office-clerks are not what universities should endeavour to produce—but men of character who will become great by achieving greatness for their country in different spheres of life.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the growth of a genuine students' movement all over India. This movement I consider to be a phase of the wider youth movement. There is a great deal of difference between the students' conferences of to-day and those of the previous decade. The latter were generally held under official auspices and on the gateway appeared the motto—"Thou shalt not talk Politics." These conferences could in a manner be compared with those sessions of the Indian National Congress in the earlier stages of its history, where the first resolution passed was one affirming our loyalty to the King Emperor. We have fortunately outgrown that stage not only in the Indian National Congress but also in the Students movement. The students' conference of to-day meet in a freer atmosphere and those who participate in these conferences think and talk as they like, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Indian Penal Code.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

The youth movement of to-day is characterised by a feeling of restlessness, of impatience with the present order of things and by an intense desire to usher in a new and a better order. A sense of responsibility and a spirit of self-reliance pervades this movement. Youths of the present day no longer feel content by handing over all responsibility to their elders. The students' movement of to-day is not a movement of irresponsible boys and girls. It is a movement of responsible, thoroughgoing, men and women who are inspired with one ideal—viz., to develop their character and personality and thereby render the most effective and useful service to the cause of their country. This movement has, or should have, two lines of activity. In the first place it should deal with the problems which relate exclusively to the student population of the day and endeavour to bring about their physical, intellectual and moral regeneration. In the second place,— looking upon the student as the future citizen, it should endeavour to equip him for the battle of life and for this purpose, it should give him a foretaste of what problems and activities are likely to confront him when he enters the arena of life.

The first aspect of the students movement, to which I have just referred, may not in the ordinary course of things be looked upon with disfavour by the powers that be—but the other aspect of the movement is likely to be discouraged, condemned and even thwarted at times.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI.

In this connection there is one suggestion I have to offer to which I should like to draw your attention. I wish our Students' Associations could start co-operative Swadeshi Stores within their respective juridiction for the exclusive benefit of the student population. If these stores are run efficiently by the students themselves, they will serve a dual purpose. On the one hand Swadeshi goods will be made available to the students at a cheap price and thereby home industries would be encouraged. On the other hand, students could acquire experience in running co-operative stores and could utilise the profits for advancing the welfare of the student community.

For advancing the cause of student-welfare, other items in your programme would be—physical culture societies gymnasiums, study-circles, debating societies, magazines music-clubs, libraries and reading-rooms, social service leagues, etc.

The other, and probably more important aspect, of the students' movement is the training of the future citizen. This training will be both intellectual and practical.

ASIA TO BE TOP DOG.

Before I proceed to give you my conception of the ideal that we should all cherish, I shall with your permission indulge in a digression which will not be altogether irrelevant. There is hardly any Asiatic to-day to whom the spectacle of Asia lying strangled at the feet of Europe does not cause pain and humiliation. But I want you to get rid of the idea, once for all, that Asia has always been in this state. Europe to-day may be the top-dog—but time was when Asia was the top-dog. History tells us how in days of old Asia conquered and held sway over a large portion of Europe and in those days Europe was mightily afraid of Asia. The tables are turned now but the wheel of fortune is still moving and there is no cause for despair. Asia is at the present moment busy throwing off the yoke of thraldom and the time is not far off when rejuvenated Asia will rise resplendent in power and glory out of the darkness of the past and take her legitimate place in the comity of free nations.

The immortal East is sometimes stigmatized by the hustlers from the West as "unchanging"—just as Turkey was once upon a time called the sick man of Europe. But this abuse can no longer apply to Asia in general or to Turkey in particular. From Japan to Turkey and from Siberia to Ceylon, the entire Orient is astir. Everywhere there is change, there is progress, there is conflict with custom, authority and tradition. The East is unchanging as long as she chooses to be so, but once she resolves to move, she can progress facter than even Western nations. This is what is happening in Asia at the present day.

In India to-day we are in the midst of a whirlpool of ideas. Numerous currents, cross-currents and under-currents are flowing from all directions. A strange intermingling is going on and in the midst of the confusion of ideas that has arisen, it is not possible for the ordinary men to distinguish between good and bad and right and wrong. But if we are to rejuvenate our country and guide it along the right path, we must have a clear vision of the goal and of the path we shall have to travel in order to reach that goal.

LET FREEDOM BE YOUR IDEAL.

If we are to bring about a revolution of ideas we have first to hold up before us an ideal which will galvanise our whole life. That ideal is freedom. But freedom is a word which has a varied connotation and even in our country, the conception of freedom has undergone a process of evolution. By freedom I mean all-round freedom i.e., freedom for the individual as well as for society; freedom for man as well as for woman; freedom for the rich as well as for the poor; freedom for all individuals and for all classes. This freedom implies not only emancipation from political bondage but also equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste—barriers and social iniquities and destruction of communalism and religious intolerance. This is an ideal which may appear utopian to hard-headed men and women—but this ideal alone can appease the hunger of the soul.

VOICE OF CAUTION NEEDN'T DETER US.

The only method of achieving freedom is for us to think and feel as free men. Let there be a complete revolution within and let us be thoroughly intoxicated with the wine of freedom. It is only freedom-intoxicated men and women who will be able to free humanity. When the "will to be free" is roused within us—we shall then proceed to plunge headlong into an ocean of activity. The voice of caution will no longer deter us and the lure of truth and glory will lead us on to our cherished goal.

India is bound to be free—of that there is not the slightest doubt. It is to me as sure as day follows night. There is no power on earth which can keep India in bondage any longer. But let us dream of an India for which it would be worth while to give all that we have—even life itself—and for which we could sacrifice our dearest and nearest. I have given you my own conception of freedom and I have tried to protray before you India as I want her to be. Let a completely emancipated India preach to the world her new gospel of freedom.

Even at the risk of being called a chauvinist, I would say to my countrymen that India has a mission to fulfil and it is because of this that India still lives. There is nothing mystic in this word "mission." India has something original to contribute to the culture and civilization of the world in almost every department of human life.

There are people in this country—and some of them eminent and respectable personages—who will not agree to an all-round application of the principle of freedom. We are sorry if we cannot please them but in no circumstances can we give up an ideal which is based on truth, justice and equality. We shall go our own way, whether others join us or not—but you can rest assured that even if a few desert us, thousands and even millions will ultimately join our army of freedom. Let us have no compromise with bondage injustice or inequality.

Friends it is time for all lovers of freedom to bind themselves into happy fraternity and form the army of freedom.

Let this army send out not only soldiers to fight the battle of freedom but also missionaries to propagate the new cult of freedom. It is from amongst you that these missionaries and these soldiers will have to be created. In our programme of action we must have intensive and extensive propaganda on the one hand and a country-wide volunteer organisation on the other. Our missionaries will have to go amongst the peasants and factory workers and preach the new message. They will have to inspire the youths and organise youth leagues all over the country. And last but not least, they will have to rouse the entire womanhood of the country—for woman must now come forward to take her place in society and in the body politics as an equal partner of man.

TAKE A LEAF FROM CHINA'S" HISTORY.

Next door to us is China—let us therefore take a leaf out of recent Chinese History. See what the students in China have done for their motherland. Can we not do the same for India? The Renaissance in modern China is due almost wholly to the activities of Chinese students—both men and women. They have on the one hand gone out into the villages and into the towns and factories to preach the new message of freedom and on the other hand they have organised the whole country from one end to the other. We shall have to do the same thing in India. There is no royal road to freedom. The path to freedom is no doubt a thorny one but it is a path which also leads to glory and immortality. Let us break with the past, destroy all the shackles which have bound us for ages and like true pilgrims let us march shoulder to shoulder towards the destined goal of freedom.

MESSAGES FROM LEADERS.

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

Sjt. Subhas Bose took nearly 30 minutes to read his address.

Messages received from various leaders were then read.

In their message Dutt and Bhagat Singh advised the students not to take to bombs and pistols, as a vast field of useful activities lay before them.

Mahatma Gandhi wired wishing the Conference and stating that students can best serve the country best by developing sterling character.

Mr. Nariman wiring from Bombay hoped that the Punjab youths would fulfil their great expectations.

Mr. Sen Gupta wiring from Calcutta exhorted the students of the Punjab to show the way to their friends in other provinces, and hoped that they would not rest content till India regains her freedom.

In his message Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel says: "Be prepared to work as disciplined soldiers."

Then the Conference was addressed by Sjts. Gurdit Singh, Hinie Kishen Singh and others.

Sjt. Kiron Das and Pramila Devi, sister of Dutt, were then introduced to the audience amidst tremendous clapping.

The Conference stands adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

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What the People Say

BOYCOTT OF THE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reason guiding our boycott of the Whitley Commission are many. In 1901 the Government of India passed the mines Act. That act gave them the power to prohibit the employment of women underground. To-day at the end of 1929 the power as yet is unutilised and 30,000 women are still undergoing this form of slavery. We may point out that even in the coal mines of South Africa female labour is not employed under ground. This inaction speaks for itself. The capitalists must be kept placated. The 13 sessions of the International Labour Conference have passed many conventions and out of these so far only 11 have been satisfied. The rest are in the lumber room in Simla. The will of the vested interest wins. Since 1920 Government have appointed Labour offices in Madras, Bengal and Bombay Presidencies and elsewhere. Statistical and other investigations have been made. The Government have with them reports of the Factories and mines Inspectors. The Government have at their fingers' ends all the difficulties and disabilities of the workers and whatever information may be lacking is supplied by the demands made by the nine sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The Government have also with them the reports made by the English Labour members who visited India from time to time. Government have a clear case to enact the necessary legislation for the industrial workers' welfare but Government has not done anything. Yet another thing, Labour legislation is all over the world the same so far as the main principles are concerned excepting a few minor qualifications here and there and the Government, if it meant well, could well have enacted and adopted for India, the legislation for workers' welfare similar to the legislation passed from time to time in England We refer specially to a National Health Insurance Scheme, a Sick Benefit Insurance, Maternity benefit, Old Age Pensions. The reason for inaction of the Government, is the complete domination of the Indian Government, by the capitalists. English and Indian and Baghdadi. Surely, the Government are aware of the conditions of the worker's in the plantations. The misery, the miserable wages, the miserable living conditions resulting in a ruination of Indian manhood. All the horrors, the wrecked, diseased and puny bodies, the utter want of stamina and the heavy mortality could be seen in the Labour corps raised from the plantations during the last War. The Government dare not step in, the London capitalists dare not be defied.

Again can the Government be said to be unaware of the grievances of the seamen? Can the Government deny that whilst the European sailor is alloted 120 cubic feet of space to live in the poor Indian has to be content with only 72 cubic feet with the result that the Board of Trade figures show a mortality from tuberculosis and pneumonia for Indians, double that of the Europeans. Why is the Government silent? They dare not defy the shipping magnates the English capitalists. We assert with all the emphasis at our command, that Government are fully cognisant of the workmen's grievances. All these years Government have followed a policy of laissez faire, a deliberate policy so that capitalism may flourish rampant and exploit to its heart's content the workers and peasants. As an example or two uptil 1911, the hours of work in the Bombay textile mills were 14-1/2 and throughout the country raised from 13½ to 15. And uptil the year 1923, labour in mines was subject to no restriction in respect of hours, holidays, etc. The benevolent Government of India allowed capitlaism in exelcis. We charge the Government with criminal neglect of the worker's welfare. This failure is biggest indictment of the British rule in India and another failure is the inaction, regarding compulsory primary education. We are asked to believe in the 'bona fides' of the Whitely Commission. A we gullible children to swallow the gill? What have the various Commissions done for the land? Hunger and starvation still continue. The Agricultural Commission came with all the propaganda, went, result, zero, advocated buy more tractors & three-fourths of the report lay in the form of a book forgotten upon the shelves of the Government Secretariat in Simla. The peasant is still a beggar, has a loin cloth to cover him, the ditch is hit bed 'ragi' (bird seed) is his food and microbe-laden water is his drink. A crore of people have died of plague. Influenza took away sixty lakhs of Indian lives, cholera stalks its way through the land, malaria and dysentry three lakhs of our people. The immense poverty, the insanitary villages contribute to the heavy mortality. All these diseases are preventible. What have all the Commissions done to remedy the Evils? To day Government maintain they have not enough money to spend over the public health of the country and yet they spend Rs. 60 crores over the army. The exchange muddle means Rs. 50 crores dead loss to the cultivator. The Government to benefit the capitalists have given up Rs. 12 lakhs of stamp duty on cheques. And we think that if at least Rs. 5 crores more could be spent over an efficient Public Health Service, the workers and peasants would be saved from disablement or death though disease. Have the Commissions saved the people from poverty and disease and death? On the one hand, Government carries on a repressive policy against Labour. The arrest of the Labour leaders, the ordinances, the Bolshie Bill, the Intimidation and the Goonda Acts in Bombay. The wide and autocratic power of the police, the prohibition of public meetings in industrial areas at Calcutta, Bombay and elsewhere give us a clear perspective of the intentions of the Government and most wonderful is the method, regarding the Meerut by being taken to a remote place like Meerut and have been further deprived of the benefit of the jury trial where the accused are deprived of the assistance of a good bar. Has the Government became bankrupt of all sense of Justice and fair play?

A conservative government appoints a Labour Commission. The history of Trade Union Movement in England has clearly shown that the biggest enemy, the strongest opponent of the welfare of the worker has been the Tory member of the Parliament belonging to the capitalists class. And when a Commission, unasked by Indian Labour is appointed, it should be looked upon with suspicion since it comes from a Conservative Government. And the only reasons we can think of, for the appointment of the Commission are, how to safeguard the English capital invested in India and how to divide labour by same such methods as the Whitley Councils. And strange that Mr. Churchill, the bosom companion of Lord Melchett and the enemy of Labour, the man who wanted to utilise troops to break a strike in London when he was Home Secretary, that man when in power sponsers the commissions. Verily we must be blind if we see not the game. And how about the personnel. It can be divided into several groups.

I

1. Algraner Sir Murray.
2. Sir Victor Sassoon
3. Sir Rahimtulla
4. Mr. Birla
5. Mr. Kabirudin Ahmed
6. Mr. Clow
7. Mr. Whitley

II.

1. Mr. Cliff.
2. Miss Power

III.

1. Mr. Sastri
2. Mr. Joshi

IV.

1. Mr. Chimanlal.

We strongly object to the presence of the capitalists on a Labour Commission. From our point of view it is a farce to have a Labour Commission with capitalists on them. We realise that all 7 of the first group will combine. The presence of Sir Victor Sassoon on the Commission is enough to warn us about the bonafides of it. Further there is no guarantee that we will not be befooled again as witness the Skeen Report. The Government of India dare not defy the Indian capitalists and this Commission is a mockery and nothing else. We have no faith in the existence of a capitalist form of society nor while it exists will there be any improvement worthwhile in the condition of the worker and the peasant. The only complete solution to end human misery and human woe is nationalisation, a socialisation of the whole structure of society, a levelling up so that that there shall be a lasting peace and goodwill amongst men and the earth shall have one nation one people and there shall be happiness for everyone.—Yours, etc.,

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BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read your editorial note of the 17th inst 're.' the selection of the Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade with deep interest. and I entirely agree with you in calling the decision of the Bombay Corporation as "Wrong In Principle" when that body decided to appoint Sub-Officer Coombs, whose special qualification by the way, is that of a motor-driver and who happens to hold a minor post of a sub-officer in a suburb Station of the London Fire Brigade. You are perfectly right sir, in saying that "it is giving a blow to the principle of Indianization when an Indian civic body agrees to the importation of foreign technical talent—"and promises to continue to avail itself of its services to the incrutable detriment of indigenous talent, which is thus denied its rightful opportunity of holding the highest position"—let me add, for another 30 years! However, even now it is not too late and Corporation can yet rectify its mistake to a certain extent by selecting an Indian forthwith for a years' or siv months' training in England or Germany in accordance with its previous resolution; so that on his return he may take the place of the present 2nd officer, who I understand, is due to retire in a year's time, and when Mr. Coomb's period of contract (5 years) over, take his rightful place as the Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

POONA TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Are the trustees of the Parvati temple preventing "Untouchables" from entering it in the belief that such entry is so much opposed to the fundamental or other teachings of Hinduism that the use of deadly weapons is justifiable against those "untouchables" venturing to tread on the sacred grounds of the temple?

If, as one Hindu friend informs me, the "untouchables" are physically unclean and, therefore, unfit to enter most temples, is there no physical purification for those "untouchables" who have suffered themselves to be duped into preferring death to embracing any other religion which does not or cannot give them, like Hinduism, inferiority they are used to for centuries?

If "do as you would be done by" is something the high-caste Hindus do not or cannot believe in, in their dealings with those whom they can oppress or depress with impunity so long as their victims are sure dupes of the caste-making Hinduism, I would be surprised if the "courting-of-death-rather-than-embracing-another-religion" feeling will not make room for more hopeful ones of "Down with caste" and similar ones.—Yours, etc.,

H. S. M.

Late Dr. Bhau Daji.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The eminent physician, scholar and antequarian Dr. Bhau Daji flourished in Bombay more than half a century ago. All those who knew the name of Dr. Bhau will be delighted to learn that Mr. Shantaram Narayan Daboholkar intends to present an excellent full sized portrait of the philanthropist to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in recognition of the deep interest he took in the affairs of that society. The portrait is now in the hands of Mr. Pithawala and will be shortly ready for unveiling. Dr. Bhau Daji is the only Indian who has been honoured with a reference in the New Age Encyclopaedia published by Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons Limited of London, etc. The brief but apt reference runs as follows:—

"Bhau Daji (1822-74) Hindu physician, educationist, and antiquarian; practised med. with great success in Bombay; author of many papers on Sanskrit and Indian Antiquities; discovered formulae for certain medicinal preparations of great use in treatment of leprosy".—Yours, etc.

GOPAL V. PANANDIKAR.

"Communalism In Grant Medical College."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your paper to-day there is a report of the action by Grant Medical College Gujarati Club and your comment on it in editorial article.

Why should you denounce students who out of respect for the sentiments of their parents who support them do not do what you wish them to do? The College hostel used to have and I suppose still has four clubs, Parsi, Christian, Deccani and Gujarati, the latter two being Hindus. It is no courage on the part of reformers to wait till they could compel others to join them. They can show their moral strength by starting a cosmopolitan vegetarian club and so setting an example to the weak. Such action will advance the cause of true reform without creating bitterness.

Captain Bhatia is connected with the club as the Dean of the College. Therefore, so long as the College authorities permit respect to Hindu sentiment he can take no exception to it.

Besides if he has resigned the presidentship of the Managing Committee, as reported in your paper, there is nothing very praiseworthy in the same for in so doing he has sacrificed nothing.—Yours, etc.,

TRUE REFORMER.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION. INAUGUARATED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Central Association of Indian Students abroad was inaugurated recently with great eclat. Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Dr. Drummond Shiels had sent messages wishing success to the function and to the organisation which was to be inaugurated. Over 350 students were present. Sir Mohamed Habibullah who was to have delivered the inaugural address could not attend and had sent his excuse. Sir C. V. Raman delivered an inspiring address and characterised the gathering as "a vision of future India." Sir C. V. Raman dwelt on India's assimiliative culture and drew attention to fact that crores of rupees of Indian parents were spent in England on education of Indian students. This vast expenditure need be hardly grudged if it were spent in acquiring knowledge which was priceless. He also emphasises the desirability of Indian students seeking learning from foreign universities also so that their education may be complete.

FACILITIES IN FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

Sir Harisingh Gour also addressed the students. He emphasised that Indian students should not forget that they were Indians first and last. He also pointed out that foreign universities gave equal facilities to Indian students as British universities and in many cases the cost was cheaper.

Sir Albion Bannerji suggested that the Central Association thus inaugurated should link up foreign associations and act as intermediary between Indian and foreign academic associations free from official contral.

LOVE OF LIBERTY.

Mr. Saklatvala eulogised to the mission of youths which was to re-shape the world. He wanted Indian students to remember that Englishmen were lovers of liberty and warned them against fritttering national energies and asked: "shall we be better if we be healthier, wealthier but slaves?" Mr. Saklatvala declared that crores of rupees spent on education of Indian students abroad would be justified only if they imbibed Englishmen's spirit pf liberty.

Mr. Haji Mohamed, an Aligarh student presided.—Fress Press Beam Service.

THE "ATROCITY" GAME.

—:o:—

AN EXAMPLE.

After the Germans invested Antwerp the Cologne "Gazette" printed the following item:

"When the fall of Antwerp got known the church bells were rung."

The church bells were the church bells of Germany.

The editor of the Paris "Le Matin," avidly seizing upon this dispatch interpretoed and reproduced it as follows:

"According to the Cologne 'Gazette,' the clergy of Antwerp were compelled to ring the church bells when the fortress was taken."

Crossing the Channel, the story underwent a sea change. This is how it reads in the London "Times":

"According to what 'Le Matin' has heard from Cologne, the Belgian priests who refused to ring the church bells when Antwerp was taken have been driven away from their places."

Resuming its pilgrimage, the story recrossed the Channel and reached Rome. Behold its metamorphosis in the "Corriere della Sera":

"According to what the 'Times' has heard from Cologne, via Paris, the unfortunate Belgian priests who refused to ring the church bells when Antwerp was taken have been sentenced to hard labour."

Flashed back to "Le Matin" from Rome, the item, decked out with gruesome details, reappears a full-fledged German atrocity.

"According to information to the 'Corriere della Sera' from Cologne via London, it is confirmed that the barbaric conquerors of Antwerp punished the unfortunate Belgian priests for their heroic refusal to ring the church bells by hanging them as living clappers to the bells with their heads down."—("Unity").

INDIA'S "DISGRACE" WIPED OFF.

ANOTHER CONGRATULATION FOR RAI SAHEB SARDA

—:o:—

The following resolutions were passed by the Dev Samaj Managing Council in connection with the Child Marriage Bill:—

(1) That the Dev Samaj, being a truly religious body, is fully alive to the baneful effects of the most pernicious custom of child marriage, prevailing in India, which is eating into the vitals of its people, and is a constant source of disgrace for the Indians, in the eyes of the civilized world.

(2) That the Dev Samaj, as a body, has been trying its best to eradicate this most harmful evil; and has succeeded so far that practically no marriage takes place among the Dev Samajists before 16 in the case of girls and 18 in the case of boys.

(3) That the Dev Samaj Managing Council considers that the placing of the law for the prevention of child marriages on the Statute book, is one of the highest achievement in the social reform of India: and those who have, in any way, helped in bringing this great reform, are the true benefactors of India and their names will always be remembered with the highest esteem.

(4) That the Dev Samaj Managing Council, on behalf of the entire body of the Dev Samaj, most sincerely and heartily congratulates Rai Sahib Harbilash Sarda, the originator of the Bill, who has fought for it bravely against tremendous though fruitless opposition, and has thus earned the fullest gratitude of the people of the soil.

(5) That the Dev Samaj Managing Council also highly appreciates the most favourable attitude adopted by the Government in this connection, and who have stood firm in all its phases, but for whose support, the enactment of this law was most difficult if not impossible.

(6) That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Rai Sahib Harbilash Sarda, the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, and the Press.

(Continued from column 7)

dard of life of the professional industrial labourer, who already gets Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day, without even an attempt at increasing the wages of his cousin who gets 2 to 3 annas, will further increase the gulf between them, and at the same time throw ar undue pressure on the infant industries that they cannot bear.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Great Britain has adopted Unemployment Insurance, and old age pensions and the like. All honour to those who have thus made it possible for the poorer classes to live, but I would like to point out, that the time for similar reforms in India is not yet come. What we need first is an insurance against starvation for half the population in the land—young and old alike—and that is perhaps a task which will tax all our energies for the next generation. A right type of education will have its due place in this, and if the Commission agree with me, I would beg of them to emphasize the necessity of providing for the education of all labourers in the near future.

RECAPITULATION.

To recapitulate, I have tried to point out:—

that (1) An inquiry into condition of Labour in India hardly touches the fringe of the problem if agricultural labour is to be excluded;

that (2) the relations between landlord Capitalist, and the labourers are a very important factor affecting growth of agriculture which even the Royal Commission on Agriculture have not considered;

that (3) these questions form an integral part of the labour inquiry, and that the Labour Commission would be fully justified in saying so, and in suggesting a fresh Commission for the purpose if need be;

that (4) Insistence on a better standard of living for the professional industrial labour may hamper the growth of infant industries in India;

that (5) Real improvement in their standard will come only when industry is decentralised to villages, and thus agricultural and industrial labour are raised together;

that (6) rather than unemployment insurance in India, our urgent need is an insurance against starvation for half the population and education is the only premium we can pay for this.

that (7) the present trade disputes are due to the employers not taking sufficient human interest in their employees, and that increase in wages should be given not in money but in kind.

WANTED INSURANCE AGAINST STARVATION.

O For 'A' Human Touch Between Employers And Employees!

MR. G. N. GOKHALE'S STATEMENT BEFORE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

A statement has been submitted by Mr. G. N. Gokhale, Principal, N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, from which the following excerpts are given:—

Scope of Inquiry:—First of all I should like to remind the Commission that the greatest industry of India is Agriculture. This fact is well-known, but as some of the Commissioners may not have realised its supreme importance, I may be pardoned for recapitulating the position. According to the census of 1921, India had a total population of ....

..... 316 millions

including among others people living on Agriculture ..... 231 millions
on Industry .... 33 millions
on Transport .... 4 millions.

Of the 33 millions reported as engaged in industry, the actual number of workers in organised industrial establishments in 1921 was ..... 2.6 millions and of these in 1925, only ..... 1.5 millions were working in 7,000 factories, which come under the Factory Act.

Both agriculture and industry being "productive occupations" can be very legitimately described as "industrial undertakings." "Industry" being a word in the English language naturally comes to be interpreted as people in England understand it. Now it happens to be a fact that the industries of the factory type are the mainstay of that country and so in practice there is a natural tendency to interpret the word in that limited sense. Th note with the list of subjects issued by the Commission—already reflects this throttling, and so I would venture to suggest that this ought not to happen. Although in India, we are unfortunately compelled to use the English language for all our public business, I submit that even English words, when spoken in India should be interpreted with reference to conditions in this ancient land, and if that is not done, the Commission will only be tinkering with the comfort of only 1.5 millions, when there are 321 millions of other labourers, waiting for some solution of their problem, only because the former resemble the average British labourer.

"PLANTATIONS."

Although agricultural labour—the worst paid labour in India—may be said to be excluded from the terms of reference to the Commission, "plantations" which are nothing if not a form of agriculture are specially mentioned. Presumably the tea plantations in Assam are meant. These are mostly run with English capital, the profits on which are credited in London, and on which the Indian exchequer cannot even levy an income-tax, because they are agricultural income. Personally, therefore, I do not consider the plantations as a national asset, and so I do not feel called upon to worry about them. I know that complaints have been made from time to time that labour in Assam is not properly treated, and it might be considered necessary to hold an open inquiry on the subject, to satisfy public opinion in England and India, but the Indian tax-payer is in my humble opinion no more concerned with Assam, than he is with Kenya, and I consider the mixing up of this inquiry, with other questions which vitally affect the future of India as rather unfortunate. History records instances of Commissions appointed, for white-washing purposes, and, I am afraid, the inclusion of the plantation labour lends itself to a criticism of that nature.

I do not mind the plantation labour coming in for enquiry, but if it can, I do not see why other agricultural labor should be excluded from the purview of the Commission. One might have expected the last Royal Commission on Agriculture to go into this, but unfortunately they dealt only with the adequacy of the supply, presumably interpretting agricultural labour to mean the casual hireling.

ELIMINATE PARASITIC LANDLORD.

Until the parasitic landlord is eliminated or compelled to improve by law, any real advancement of agriculture is impossible, and the material condition of millions of poor Indian labourers for whom Parliament is rightly solicitous will not be secured. If the Commission is once convinced of this, they will find that Sind is perhaps the best place to begin this inquiry. I have no doubt there are good landlords, as there are good tenants; but on the whole the condition of agricultural labour is perhaps nowhere as bad in India, as in benighted Sind owing to various causes. A searching inquiry into the causes of these will bring to light many facts, from which useful conclusions may be drawn; and if the Commission take their stay in Sind as a holiday and pass through the province without paying any attention to this problem, I should personally feel that they would be missing a great opportunity. I know this is a great problem, but one might be permitted to retort, that that is just why Royal Commissions are appointed. As long as this question of the relations between the absentee landlord capitalist and his serfs is not tackled, any great amelioration of the lot of the factory labourer is not likely to have any real effect on the condition of Indi. I have read the note which excludes this aspect from the purview of the Commission. But if the Commission agree with me, would it be too much to request that they might say so in their Report and at least point out the very great necessity of inquiring into this aspect, by another Royal Commission if need be.

SLUMS IN EAST AND WEST.

The conditions under which labourers have to live in Indian cities, are no doubt degrading, but they are so all over the world; and I have seen with my own eyes slums in Newcastle, which can compare very well with the worst slums in Bombay. I do not mention this to justify our slums, but I submit that if that is the condition of labour in an enlightened country like Britain after a century of industrial growth, it is not surprising that Bombay is equally bad. Improvement in the conditions of labour is no doubt very desirable, but infant Indian industries thrown as they are in competition with fully grown giants all over the world may not be able to stand the cost. The textile industry of India may perhaps be said to be on its legs, but the numerous other industries which we hope to have in India in the near future, may be hampered in their growth by insisting on a standard of living, which Europe aspires to after a hundred years' growth. In India we have suffered a great deal from "efficiency," and many people feel afraid that this Commission will only add one more fetter to the growing life in India, which will make it impossible for our new Indians, and do hope that the full-fledged factories of the West. I am voicing in this feeling of a very large number of Indians, and do hop ethat the Commission will not make any recommendations to justify these fears.

INDUSTRIAL SLUMS.

To us the growth of our industries is not a luxury but a matter of life and death, and we cannot afford to throttle their growth, even for the sake of efficiency. We know that agriculture being only a part-time occupation, cannot possibly pay as much as steady industrial occupation, and so we want industries to supplement—not to supplant—agriculture, and incidently keep in the country the millions, that we at present send out of our country to buy enormous quantities of goods which have now become our necessaries of life. That is the first concern of awakened India, and in this task I feel that the Commission could materially help us, if they inquired as to whether concentration in towns is at all necessary for the growth of industries. While dealing with slums as they exist, the Commission might justifiably point out a road for industrial growth, without slums, where instead of the farmers leaving their land, the industry will be decentralised to their farms. The amelioration of the condition of agricultural labour will then go hand in hand with industrial labour, and the standard of life will increase all-round, any attempt at raising the stan-

(Continued in column 7)

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BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929.

YEARNING TO BE SAVIOUR, NOT A KING.

Nadir Khan's Mission.

CHERISHES HOPE OF MAKING AFGHANISTAN INDEPENDENT AND PROGRESSIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—Nadir Khan has sent a message to the Kabul correspondent of the "Petit Parisien", saying that he has returned to Afghanistan not to mount the Throne but to save his country. He hopes to lead Afghanistan along the road to progress, make it independent and civilised, open schools and develop roads, railways and industries. Nadir Khan also hopes to strengthen friendship with all nations, particularly France.—Reuter.

NEW AFGHAN REGIME.

Moscow's Reply To Greetings.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Moscow.—Replying to the greetings from the new Afghan 'regime' Kara Khan expresses his willingness to develop Soviet-Afghan relations in accordance with mutual interests, bearing in mind independence and economic and cultural progress of Afghanistan.—Reuter.

AFGHAN CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

About five to six hundred Afghan subjects resident in Bombay assembled to-day at the Afghan Consulate at Walkeshwar to celebrate the capture of Kabul and the triumphant entry of General Nadir Khan into the Afghan capital.—A. P.

AFGHAN PRINCES REACH CALCUTTA.

"WE DO NOT LIKE MEDDLING IN AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS". THEY SAY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Six Afghan Princes who were deported nine months ago to different centres in Burma at the instance of the Government of India, arrived in Calcutta this afternoon per s. s. "Aronda" under a police escort. They leave for their respective destinations, namely, Lahore, Allahabad, Bareilly, this evening.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative, Sardar Umarkhan said: "We are loyal to the British Government, and are very thankful to them for allowing us to rejoin our family. We know nothing about the latest developments in Afghan affairs; and we do not like meddling there. All that we can say is that General Nadirkhan is a popular figure in Afghanistan, and is likely to command popular support for his continuance on the Throne.—Free Press.

NEWS FROM BROACH.

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Oct. 18.

Sardar Saiyed Mir Usafali Gulamali, the manager and "mutavali" of the well-known Durgah of Pir Halimshah, situated at Ankleshwar, passed away on the 10th instant. Many prominent citizens of Ankleshwar as well as Broach took part in the "Ziyarat" ceremony of the deceased, the District Magistrate of Broach being the conspicuous figure. Mr. Gulam Mahiuddin, the son of the departed Sardar has been installed on the gadi of "Sajjadgi," i.e. managership.

* * * * *

Interesting discussion took place at the Municipal General Board's meeting on the 14th instant. Mr. Hirabhai, Chairman of the School Board, had appointed one Mr. Rehmani as the Supervisor of the Municipal Urdu Schools. The said supervisor of the Urdu school, allege, is not qualified. They protested against the appointment in a public meeting of their association.

"Vikas" has given an entertaining account of the whole episode and has editorially commented upon it.

* * * *

Mr. Narayanlal Pitti who arrived here to-day morning was presented with an welcome address by the local Hindu Mahasabha.

* * * *

The annual gathering of Rushi Nivas Ashram was celebrated here with unusual interest. A fully packed programme for several days was arranged and every item proved to be a great success.

"LEADER" IN NEW STYLE.

Tributes By U. P. Leaders.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The new offices of the "Leader" erected at a cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees, were formally opened to-day by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

There was a large and distinguished gathering present including the Commissioner and Judges of the High Court. Rai Krishnaji, Chairman, eulogised the services of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Rai Krishna Ram Mehta towards the success of the paper which had passed through various vicissitudes.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the course of a speech said that conviction in his mind was growing deeper and deeper that Dominion Status would be achieved next year and then the paper would have its work to do.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said the occasion was a matter of rejoicing in the whole province. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru wished the paper every success.

The "Leader" was not published this morning but came out in the evening in a new style.—A. P.

COMMISSION REACHES LAHORE ON TUESDAY.

It has been reliably learnt that the Royal Commission on Labour will reach Lahore on the 22nd instant, at 9-30 p.m.—A. P.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT ATTACKED.

Incident In A Gambling Den.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Mr. C. S. Buckner, Superintendent of Police, was the victim of an outrage. Mr. Buckner, it is said, was trapped in a gambling den by an infuriated mob of about 200. Mr. Buckner put up a gallant fight against the mob with a handful of men near the Empire Jute Mills at Titaghar. Mr. Buckner was twice felled by stones and received gash on his leg caused by a pear-pointed lathi.—Free Press.

DETAILS OF RAID ON GAMBLING DEN.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Police raiding party headed by Mr. C. S. Buckner, Assistant Superintendent of Barrackpore, was trapped in a gambling den at Titaghur on Friday night by a mob of two hundred men and several persons including Mr. Buckner were seriously injured. Clash occurred during the raid on a house near Empire Jute Mill where gambling was being carried on. Mr. Buckner received a severe wound on the leg caused by a spear-pointed lathi and was unconscious for two hours. His Chief Assistant, Inspector Paul, was sent to hospital with serious injuries and two others of the party were also badly hurt. Over fifty arrests were made.

The party left for the den in two lorries, the first being occupied by Mr. Buckner, Inspector Paul and sixteen men. The second which followed about two minutes afterwards contained twenty men. As Mr. Buckner and his party rushed to the house, they were attacked by a shower of brickbats and a large crowd of workmen armed with spear-pointed lathis surrounded the house. The men later made a whole in the roof and very soon missiles were hurled through it in addition to pointed lathis. Police party was therefore powerless to retaliate. It was subsequently learnt that the second lorry broke down about a mile from Titaghur and its occupants had to walk the remaining distance. Finding no other alternative Mr. Buckner made two desperate attempts to break through and succeeded in reaching the road. There a brickbat was thrown at him and he fell unconscious. A reinforcement from Titaghur thana arrived immediately afterwards followed by Mr. M. M. Stuart, Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore, who with the assistance of a large number of men rushed to the house and made arrests. Mr. Buckner received cuts and bruises on arms, legs and the back and sustained injuries to his eye. Of the arrested men twelve have been detained in custody. It is understood they were all prepared for the raid.—A. P.

BIRLA BOARDING HOUSE OPENED.

RANCHI, Oct. 19.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson in performing the opening ceremony of the Birla Boarding House spoke in favour of the public school system and said the comradeship and 'espirit de corps' which the hostel represented was second only to that represented by the school. What Indian education needed most was corporate life among students. His Excellency promised the hearty co-operation of Government officers and he himself would take a keen interest in the running of the House.—A. P.

MARWARI LADIES TEAR OFF PARDAH.

Join Deliberations of Maheshwari Conference.

Social Evils Condemned.

Mr. Balkrishnadass Mondra, Secretary, Maheshwari Mahasabha, Reception Committee, Dhamangaon, wires:—

The ninth session of the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha was held on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant at Dhamangaon (Berar) under the presidentship of Rai Saheb Roopchandji Lathi of Jalgaon. More than 700 delegates from various parts of India and a considerable number of spectators with about 100 ladies attended the sessions.

The speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the presidential address were both characterised by profound thoughtfulness and liberality, and produced a remarkable effect. Enthusiasm for social uplift was overflowing on all sides.

About 15 resolutions were passed by the Conference, condemning social evils, the pardah system and social excommunication, encouraging female education, the use of Khaddar and post-puberty marriages, and advocating foreign travel for the purpose of study and trade. The Sabha also abolished the unnecessary system of obtaining panchavati sanction for social dinners and thereby made a long stride in the direction of individual freedom.

The most gratifying feature of the Conference was that the Marwari ladies tearing asunder the abominable pardah joined the sessions in a very good number. They became representatives and took part in the Subjects Committee and moved and supported various resolutions. This is the first time that the Marwari ladies were seen unveiled on the Maheshwari Mahasabha dais. It is an unalloyed pleasure that the Mahasabha was a grand success in spite of the adverse circumstances. Besides the Mahasabha proper there were a number of subsidiary activities, i.e., the Youth Conference, the Ladies' Conference, the Literary Conference.

The next session was invited from U. P. and Nizam Provinces.

MURDER OF JEW.

Three Arabs Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Jerusalem.—Three Arabs have been sentenced to death for killing a Jew in the riots at Safed in August last.—Reuter.

BIG HAULS OF OPIUM AND COCAINE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Cocaine and opium worth nearly seventy thousand rupees have been seized by Police in Calcutt and the ditsricts during the past few days. Altogether seven arrests have been made.

A haul of two hundred ounces of cocaine was made on the Hooghly on Tuesday and this was followed by seizures of opium near Bhadreswar, about eighteen miles from Calcutta, and in a house in Garden Reach. In connection with the Bhadreswar seizure four men have been arrested while travelling in two motor cars.

In consequence of a raid in north Calcutta, a Nepali and his wife have been arrested and a maund and a half of opium valued at Rs. 8,000 recovered.—A. P.

EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC.

"Discovery's" New Venture.

TO EXPLORE RESOURCES OF SOUTH POLE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Cape Town.—"Discovery" sailed to-day for the Antarctic under the leadership of Sir Douglas Mawson.—Reuter.

[A London message dated 1st August stated: Captain Scott's old ship "Discovery" left East India Dock to-day on another expedition to the Antarctic, sponsored by the British, Australian and New Zealand Governments. The expedition will continue scientific investigations into the resources of the South Polar regions begun in 1911 to develop fisheries and investigate economic resources and commercial possibilities whaling.]

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

New Organisation Formed.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

An organisation styled the National Union of Indian Students was inaugurated at a Conference at the Taj Mahal Restaurant, Mrs. Hammah Sen presided and Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Albion Bannerjee, Pandit Hiradayanath Kunzru, Munshi Ishwar Saran and others addressed the delegates.

They emphasised the need for such organisation on the basis that the students self-help movement appealed to the students to merge themselves in one recognised organisation and learn the lesson of being united.—Reuter.

"LIKE UNTO INTOXICATION BY DRINK."

Orthodoxy's Opposition To Sarda Act.

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

Dr. Muthulakshmi, Vice-President, of the Madras Legislative Council in the course of a statement to the press condemns the attitude of the orthodox party in reference to Sarda's Child Marriage Act, and says that it is an anomaly of Law that while marriage is a sacrament, to the poor Hindu wife, it is no sacrament.

Continuing Dr. Muthulakshmi says that the determined opposition of certain section of people to this beneficial measure and their resolve to break that law and go to prison is as much an intoxication, though produced by the orthodoxy as that caused by a drink.—Free Press.

PRELUDE TO LUSO-SPANISH AGREEMENTS.

Portuguese President's Visit To Madrid.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Madrid.—In connection with the visit of the Portuguese President, General Carmona, to Madrid as the guest of the Spanish Government, it is semi-officially stated that the "realisation of their pacific ideals makes it desirable that the two countries should enter into closer relations which is all more necessary in the face of the changing world and the exigencies of national economy." The visit foreshadows Luso-Spanish agreements and the visit of King Alfonso to Portugal.—Reuter.

LABOUR COMMISSION IN KARACHI.

Views Of Indian Merchants And Buyers-Shippers' Chamber.

NO STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS IN SIND.

The Royal Commission on Labour in its visit to Karachi last week had a busy time. They went out in the city and saw the conditions of Labour in the Port Trust area and mills.

Mrs. Homai F. J. Karaka, wife of the Assistant Collector of Customs, and Mai Hardevibai A. Masand, manageress of the Kanya Mahavidya High School are the two lady assessors for Sind co-opted as members of the Labour Commission.

VISIT TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

It is understood the work of the Royal Commssion on Labour will extend over two years. There is a possibility of the Commission again visiting India in the cold weather in 1930. It is also thought that a sub-committee of the Commission, if not the entire Commission, will visit several European countries to see the conditions of labour prevailing there with a view to enable them to prepare the report with larger and better vision of things.

MEMO OF INDIAN MERCHANTS.

The following are extracts from the Buyers and Shippers Chambers' Memorandum submitted to the Commission:—

The labour problems of Sind except at Karachi and certain other places are practically confined to agriculture, and as your reference directs an enquiry into the conditions of industrial labour only, we have treated the subject in a manner restricted to the conditions and circumstances attending on labour in the few industries that exist in Karachi and Sind. These are mainly cotton ginning factories and presses, flour mills, oil mills, haulage constructions, tin manufacture and shipping. The last named is the principal industry of Karachi and a good majority of Karachi labour, directly or indirectly is dependent on conditions that are prevailing in the industry of shipping alone.

Immigration:—The most important feature of industrial labour in Karachi is that it is practically imported from other provinces. The class of labour required for unskilled purposes like haulage, carrying burdens, cleaning, etc., is mostly imported from Makran, Cutch and Kathiawar, Afghanistan, Punjab and Rajputana. A number of U. P. men are also met with in the police force, as chowkidars on private and public premises and as gardeners. The skilled labour i.e. masons, carpenters, mechanics etc., are migrated here from Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the Punjab.

WOMEN LABOURERS.

Amongst the unskilled labour, the shipping gangs do not have any women even as tally hands, as there are in Bombay and elsewhere. Women are, however, evidenced in large numbers in bunkering and stacking coal, and in sifting of grains, in building and digging operations. But on the whole, except in these few cases women labour is not so much in evidence as it is in other industrial cities of this presidency.

WAGES.

The ordinary wages of an unskilled labourer range from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-6-0 per day the normal wage being only Re. 1-2-0 per day. For a woman this wage is annas 13-14 per day. For a boy it is often less than for a woman i.e., about 8 to 10 annas a day. The skilled mechanics have different wages in proportion to the deftness required in different trades. A mason, carpenter or a jointer gets from Rs. 2-8-0 to 3-4 per day and a house painter about Rs. 1-14 per day. The 'Nakhwas' or boats wain sailors on lighter boats in the harbour earn from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per day as may be their rank, and accrue wages on task payment system. There are in fact several operations like stacking, haulage nakhwas, etc., where "task wage" system is favoured. The ultimate results in earnings, however, come to the same basis as time wage, though in cases of rush work the results are often far better for the workmen. The aggregate wage earnings are, however, adjusted by lack of continuous employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Though not in any aggravated form under employment and unemployment exists amongst the labourers in Karachi specially when immigration is extraordinarily heavy or when trade is abnormally depressed. It has been put by several experts that a casual labourer in Karachi is in normal times assured of an average of 20 days' work in a month and skilled labourers too can depend on an average of 20 days' work in a month every year.

This is mainly due to the fact that Karachi still is growing and additions in trade, transports and constructional operations are quite evident though the progress may be slow.

Under-employment and unemployment being mild, Karachi has experienced hitherto a fairly contented labour. There is very little absenteeism in Karachi labour whereas as much as 10 per cent absenteeism was registered for Bombay by the Bombay Labour Office. The stationary nature of employment in Karachi, which is an all-the-year-round shipping port, also ensures a minimum of changes in the personnel of the labour, whereas it was reported to be 100 per cent in Madras mills by a writer in "Factory Labour in India." To the knowledge of this Chamber, only the Railway strike in 1923 was of any magnitude, otherwise strikes and lock-outs are scarce in Karachi, and so Karachi industries have not to pay the additional burden of costs involved through strike losses and Karachi labour have not to pay the additional penalty of loss of wages for long periods. Leaving aside the worst years of 1926 onwards in Bombay, for example, the loss to workers through strikes and lockouts in their city was calculated at 12,578,129 working days lost to 270,423 workers i.e. an average of 46 days per workers were lost, in the year 1925.

("Labour Gazette," Bombay 1926, pages 779-82).

The condition of labour in Karachi would however, compare slightly favourably with that of labourers in other parts of India, if their days of employment were calculated over a year.

According to the Census of India 1921 Report (1,245) a Punjab cultivator does not get work for more than 150 days in a year. It has been said that a U. P. or a Bengali peasant or artisan does not have work for more than seven months in the year. Doctor Tarakanath Das, M.A., M.Sc., P.H.D., has come to the conclusion that all classes of people in India have scarcely sufficient work for more than six or seven months in a year. The condition of Karachi labourer in this respect is

(Continued on page 7.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(For Details See Page 7.)

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